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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

ON MONDAY last took place in the Lord Chancellor's Court, Lincoln's Inn, the meeting of the Junior Bar, of which we gave notice last week; Mr. Wickens, of the Chancery Bar, in the chair. The court upon this occasion was completely filled. The first resolution was proposed by Mr. Charles Hall:—"That it is desirable that steps should be taken to obtain a more convenient arrangement than at present exists, for the hearing in the county courts of causes in which counsel are engaged." Mr. Watkin Williams seconded the resolution. It was meant to establish a new system of etiquette, and it was now advisable that there should be a county court Bar—not men set apart for county-court practice, that would be an evil. He proposed that application should be made to the judges with the view of obtaining facilities for members of the Bar practising in the county courts. For instance, a day might be allotted for the trial of causes above £20, without the necessity for giving precedence to cases in which counsel were engaged. The discussion of details would be out of place at a public meeting. Mr. Willoughby objected to the resolution, and thought that regular county court Bars should be formed, similar to the Bars at quarter sessions. He read a letter from Mr. Turner, judge of county court circuit No. 50 (Reigate, Hastings, &c.), expressing his willingness to consult the convenience of the Bar, but stating that in part of his circuit the cases were too small to make it worth while for the Bar to attend. He moved an amendment to the effect that exclusive county court Bars should be formed as at present in existence at quarter sessions. No one, however, seconded this amendment, and the original resolution was carried unanimously.

After some remarks by Mr. Wheeler, the second resolution was moved by Mr. Henry James: "That a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed to confer with the judges of county courts upon the subject of the first resolution:—Mr. H. T. J. Macnamara, Mr. Montague Bere, Mr. Alfred Wills, Mr. A. G. Marten, Mr. Edward Maonaghten, Hon. Alfred Thesiger, Mr. Charles Crompton." He was not disposed to adhere strictly to the old circuit rules, because the tendency of legislation at the present time was undoubtedly adverse to centralisation, and in favour of free trade in professions. Details would be best left to the committee. The resolution was seconded by Mr. C. M. Roupell and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the chairman followed and the meeting dispersed.

That the services of the Bar will now be more frequently required in the county courts is a matter of which there can be no doubt. The questions now suggested, as to the mode of their appearance there, are important. We certainly should regret to see the formation of a Bar, consisting of barristers practising in the county courts alone, but, as we understand the attitude of the Bar as indicated by the above proceedings, that is not in contemplation. We shall, of course, be happy to receive the suggestions of our readers of both branches of the profession upon this important topic.

WE HAVE RECENTLY, in this journal, discussed the question whether the execution and registration of a composition deed under the 192nd section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, is effectual to protect the debtor from commitment for default in payment of sums ordered to be paid by him under a judgment summons in the county court. The learned judge of the Birmingham County Court decided in the case upon which we then commented that it was not. He considered that such a deed was no protection against commitment, on the ground that the language of s. 198 of the Act does not apply to any penal process. The same judge, in a decision, which we report to-day, adheres to the view which he had originally taken, but we are unable to see that the grounds of his last decision are more conclusive than those on which his former one was based. The point is not whether the process of commitment is civil or criminal, but whether the language of s. 198 of the Bankruptcy Act is sufficiently large to include the case of commitment for the non-payment of money recovered by a judgment in the county court. The judge cites numerous cases to show that the process of commitment is rather penal than civil, but he does not make any observations on the language of the 198th section. It seems to us, for the reasons we have already given, that it is sufficiently wide to give protection against a county court commitment, which, after all, is only penal in name. It is in reality only a method of enforcing payment of instalments due from the debtor to his creditor.

It is to be regretted that the question cannot be set at rest immediately by the judgment of a superior court. Sooner or later it must be submitted to their decision, unless indeed the Bankruptcy Act itself is destined to be swept away in the approaching session. If, however, it still remains in force and the superior courts have an opportunity of adjudicating on the matter, we have little doubt that they will interpret the 198th section in this instance, as they have in so many others, in favour of the debtor. To hold that the certificate of registration is no bar to commitment under a judgment summons would be, in effect, to hold that it was no bar to any debt small enough to be the subject of county court proceedings. While, however, Mr. Welford, at Birmingham, has adopted this view, from which we are obliged to dissent, the judge of the Colchester County Court has, we understand, recently taken the view advocated by us. This difference of opinion, however, makes the settlement of the question by a higher court additionally desirable.

LONDON JURORS are proverbially an ill-used, overworked class. Numbers of causes are tried at the Guildhall or at Westminster, in which most of the material facts occurred in, and most of the witnesses come from, some remote country town. This preference for metropolitan trials arises from many causes, but it is, no doubt, attributable in part to the material of which the juries themselves are composed, London juries being proverbially qualified for the trial of mercantile questions; with them especially time is money, and consequently the burden of dancing attendance at the law courts is felt by them with peculiar severity. The trial of a country cause in London is therefore a privilege for which, in fairness and in justice to London juries, the party which obtains it should be made to pay.

These remarks are suggested by a question of costs, which was settled last week in the Court of Common Pleas. The action (*Clarke v. The Tyne Commissioners*), was for a collision in the river Tyne, and the plaintiff laid the venue in London. The defendants sought to change the venue to Northumberland, on the obvious grounds that all the facts occurred there, and almost all the witnesses lived there. The plaintiff's attorney resisted the application, on the grounds that the witnesses, being mainly seafaring men, plying between the Tyne and the Thames, could as conveniently attend a trial in London as at Newcastle, and that as the defend-

ants were a powerful body at Newcastle, a fair trial could not so well be had there. Mr. Justice Keating indorsed the summons "No order, the plaintiff undertaking, if successful, to tax costs as if tried in Northumberland;" and this, we think, was a very fair condition to impose on the plaintiff for trying in London. After verdict for the plaintiff, the question arose, how the costs were to be taxed "as if tried in Northumberland." The case had been several days in the paper at the Guildhall before it came on for trial, and during these days the plaintiff's witnesses were in attendance. The Master, however, on taxation, only allowed such costs as would have been actually incurred if the cause had been tried in the two days which were available for trying causes at the Newcastle Spring Assizes, and disallowed the costs of the witnesses who were in attendance at the Guildhall in July, in respect of those days during which the cause was in the paper before it came on to be tried; in fact, he held that the undertaking extended to something more than the mere natural consequences of the geographical difference between London and Newcastle. This the Court said was a matter in the Master's discretion, on which it was not shown that he had come to a wrong conclusion; and Mr. Justice Smith further added, that the principle which the Master had adopted was, in his opinion, the right one; a remark in which we fully concur. Some of the plaintiff's witnesses, who lived at or near Newcastle, were actually at the time of the trial at Strood, in Kent, and the plaintiff claimed to charge their travelling expenses from Strood to Newcastle. This claim Master Bennett, who has had much experience in such matters, unhesitatingly disallowed; and the Court remarked, that the fact of the money never having been spent was a sufficient answer to the claim. If it were otherwise, a profit might be realized out of the taxation, which even in these days would be a new way of making money, and which clearly could never have been intended. We advise parties, who insist on trying county causes in town, to count well the costs of so doing; for in this case we believe they amounted to about as much as the verdict.

The case is also noticeable on another point. It has long been settled that an order to be binding must be drawn up and served, and that even though it be conditional, as "on the payment of costs." Here, however, it was held there was no such necessity, as that which it was said should be drawn up and served was not an order to be acted on as such, but only an undertaking between the parties. Undertakings, however, to be binding, must be in writing.

WE PRINT in another column a short report of a case of some importance decided in the County Court of Manchester. Mr. Owens, the judge, held that an action was maintainable against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for refusing to give a contract or season-ticket according to the terms advertised by them in their time-bills. It will be seen by the report that the refusal had been, in the first instance, justified on the ground of some supposed impropriety of conduct on the part of the applicant, but it turned out upon investigation that a mistake had been made, and the company then withdrew all imputations, but claimed a right to grant or refuse such tickets at their pleasure. The decision given on the point, which is, we believe, entirely a new one, appears to us to be clearly correct. The company were undoubtedly common carriers of passengers, and, as such, were bound to carry all decent persons upon the terms which they held out to the public; and the contention of the company that such contracts were special contracts for carriage at a reduced price, which they could not be compelled to enter into, appears founded on a fallacy. The company had held themselves out as ready to carry anyone as often as he pleased during a month for a particular sum, just in the same way as they had to carry any one for once another sum. There is a case of *Owlade v. The North*

Eastern Railway (reported in 15 C. B. N. S. 635) which shows that the company would not be bound to carry except in accordance with their profession, but this seems entirely in accordance with the present decision.

THE PRESENT vacancy in the coronership for West Middlesex and the contest between the rival candidates for the office are naturally enough engrossing a considerable amount of attention. The successful candidate will exercise a very important function for a very important district, and we trust that the decision of the freeholders may secure the best-qualified man. There are, we observe, three candidates in the field—Mr. J. Walter, solicitor, of Clifford's Inn, and Drs. Hardwicke and Diplock. We have always maintained, and we think there can be little doubt upon the subject, that, *ceteris paribus*, a lawyer makes a better coroner than a medical man, but the first consideration most certainly is to obtain the best man, and we sincerely trust that in the present instance, the best man, be he lawyer or be he doctor, may prove successful. Upon the general question, and personal considerations apart, there are good reasons why a lawyer should make the best coroner: We have, however, already discussed this topic, and it would hardly have been worth while to enlarge upon it again, had we not observed some apparent misconceptions on the subject in the reported accounts of proceedings of the supporters of the various candidates in the present instance.

Briefly, the coroner's function is to aid the jury in eliminating the truth from the mass of evidence before them in each case, he has to assist them by unravelling entanglements and contradictions, and by informing them upon what they may and upon what they may not place reliance, he has also to superintend the testimony and examination of witnesses; in point of fact, he has to discharge, in an humble degree, the function of a judge presiding over a jury at Westminster. For this the training which an attorney or solicitor receives is very valuable; he has been accustomed to eliminate the truth from amidst a mass of confused and perhaps contradictory statements; he has been well practised in the examination of witnesses, and knows how a witness may be assisted, protected, or drawn out: and in addition to this he has received a compulsory education in the law and rules of evidence. A remark made at a recent meeting by a gentleman arguing on the other side, supplies a corroboration of our own view. He complained that a lawyer would tell a jury what to do instead of leaving them to do as they thought proper. That is exactly what a judge has to do, and what a coroner is intended to do—to direct the jury what they are to take into their consideration, and not to leave them to deal with the case according to their own devices. It is noteworthy, moreover, that the argument in favour of the medical view is founded upon the alleged ability of a medical man to deal with inquests involving medical and sanitary questions. To this there are two observations to be made. In the first place there are plenty of inquiries which involve no medical or sanitary questions; and in the second place, it is not proved that a knowledge of medicine is a better qualification than a legal training, for a judge sitting to direct a jury upon a medical question, and we imagine that few people would maintain such a proposition.

The election of a coroner is confirmed by the statute of Edward III. to the commons of the counties, which—at this day, at any rate—means the freeholders. The size of this electoral body is exceedingly inconvenient, embracing, as it does, all the freeholders down to the owner of the very smallest morsel of land. With respect to the present contest, a question has, it is stated, arisen with respect to the proprietors of graves in the Kensal Green Cemetery, *i.e.*, whether they are to be considered as freeholders, and, therefore, entitled to vote in this election. It seems strange that this point, if it be arguable, should not have been

raised before, though as regards county Parliamentary elections it may be that scarcely any of these holdings would amount to the requisite forty shilling annual value. Having regard to the provisions of the Act of William IV., under which the cemetery was made and the company incorporated, which Act authorises the company to transfer merely the "right of interment," and right of erecting sepulchral buildings, we should have thought that there could be little question but that the persons in whom such rights of sepulture are vested are not freeholders.

IN GRANTING a conditional order for the removal of the prosecution against the editor of the *Irishman* into the Court of Queen's Bench by *certiorari*, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald touched upon the question which has been so much discussed as to the liability of those who publish in one newspaper extracts from another which would by themselves be seditious; and his view seems to be exactly that which we have from the first adopted. He is reported to have said of the case before him "that the difficult question in the case would be of fact and not of law. As to the extracts from papers, it would be for the jury to say with what view they had been published," the fact of their being extracts not being in itself necessarily any protection.

We have frequently had occasion to refer, of late, to the law of libel in its various branches. We have pointed out the intrinsic difficulty of dealing with the subject, both for the legislator and the lawyer; and that the difficulty tends to increase, rather than diminish, with the advance of popular intelligence and freedom of discussion. In a late article on the press prosecution in Ireland, we showed the bearing of the difficulties we refer to upon the law of sedition; and within the past week, an incident arising out of the same prosecution, has supplied us with a fresh illustration. On Monday last, a motion was made in the Court of Queen's Bench, on behalf of Mr. Pigott, the editor of the *Irishman*, for a criminal information against the publisher of the *Daily Telegraph*, on the ground of an article in the last-named paper upon the subject of the prosecution of Mr. Pigott. It was contended by Mr. Pigott's counsel that the article was a libel because it imputed sedition. It was further contended that the libel having been published while the prosecution was pending, and having a tendency to prejudice the trial, Mr. Pigott was entitled to a criminal information and ought not to be left to his ordinary remedy by action or indictment.

The court decided nothing upon the first of these two points; but refused the rule upon the second. They held that, whether the article complained of was libellous or not, at any rate, it was not intended to prejudice the trial, and was not likely to have any such effect, and that any undue strength of language in the article was, at least, not without provocation; and that, therefore, the special intervention of the Court was not required for the protection of Mr. Pigott, nor called for by the conduct of the *Daily Telegraph*. And in this conclusion everybody will probably concur. But if it had been necessary to consider the other and more important question, whether the article was libellous or not, the case might not have been so easy. We do not express any opinion as to whether the articles published in the *Irishman* were seditious, nor as to whether that in the *Daily Telegraph* imputed sedition. But let us suppose for a moment that the articles in the first did, at least *prima facie*, tend to excite disaffection, that is to say were seditious; and that that in the latter did convey the idea that there was good ground for thinking them seditious. We then have the following curious state of law and fact:—By one rule of law it is a crime to impute to any one a crime or a corrupt motive, and it may be so though the imputation should prove true. By a second rule of law, it is lawful to publish a fair comment upon any publication whatever. By a third rule, it is lawful to canvass freely any act of the Government. It would seem, there-

fore, that it is lawful to comment upon a seditious publication, but unlawful to suggest its true character. It is lawful to discuss the conduct of the Government in instituting a prosecution, and, if need be, to approve their course, but unlawful to suggest that there is any sufficient ground for the prosecution. Some day, when the whole law of libel undergoes a complete revision, these conflicts between opposing doctrines may be removed, and these difficulties laid to rest; but, in the meantime, the state of the law is very unsatisfactory.

WE ARE INFORMED that the Lord Chief Baron Kelly has kindly consented to preside at the 36th anniversary dinner of the United Law Clerks' Society.

LAST WEEK Mr. Commissioner Winslow made some observations upon the subject of article clerks, which are worthy of attention. In the course of an application for a bankrupt's discharge, he was asked whether solicitors' clerks could be heard in such cases in chambers. Hereplied, that "the fact was that they were heard, though there were some he should be glad to exclude." He proceeded to remark that it "would be impossible in many offices for the business to be conducted unless clerks were allowed to be heard. At the same time he wished that some system for the registration or examination of clerks was established, in order that the attendance of persons of respectability might be secured."

All who have had much experience of judges' chambers—both chancery and common law—will echo the Commissioner's wish that something were done to effect an improvement in the class of article clerks who attend. They must be allowed to attend, or business could not be got through, and there is no reason whatever against their attendance. But it is to be wished that there were not those among them whose presence, as a correspondent suggests, brings discredit upon them as a body. We cannot help thinking that, if an opportunity were offered for the registration (and, perhaps, examination) of clerks of respectability, the scheme would work well both for employers and employed.

LORD JUSTICE ROLT, we are glad to say, continues to strengthen. His convalescence, in fact, progresses as well as could possibly be, and his enforced idleness is not very much to his taste. Meanwhile, some of our contemporaries have been sedulously appointing as his lordship's successors various members of the bench and the bar. The fact simply is, as we stated last week, that the question of Sir John Rolt's retiring from office depends upon the length of time which must elapse before he can safely resume work. The matter is therefore in the hands of the Lord Chancellor. In a short time, probably, it will be determined within what space Sir John Rolt can, with safety, resume working; meanwhile, it must be at least some months before his lordship ought, in justice to himself, to recommence his labours, though in all probability he would, if left to himself, shorten the period of his inactivity. If, therefore the public service admits of the business of the Court of Appeal in Chancery being transacted by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Cairns for the requisite period, Lord Justice Rolt will continue his convalescence until he can re-appear upon the Bench. If, on the contrary, the Lord Chancellor should consider that the public service cannot, in point of fact, wait, the Lord Justice's resignation is in the Lord Chancellor's hands. This being so, the minds of most members of the profession will be divided between the desire of again seeing Lord Justice Rolt upon the Bench, and anxiety lest he should permit himself to resume work too hastily.

HOW SHALL WE GET A GOOD DIGEST?

We need make no apology to our readers for recurring to the subject of the proposed digest of the law. Its supreme importance appears to us scarcely to be realised

at present either by the profession or the public. Yet, the question of law reform really hinges on its satisfactory solution. A bad digest, a digest which should command no respect from legal authorities, would be a national misfortune. A good digest would pave the way to a good code, and in the opinion of many of those competent to form a judgment on the subject, a good code would be the commencement of millenium in the practice of the law.

How, then, shall we get a good digest? Hardly, we fear, in the manner suggested by the Royal Commissioners. The Tribonian of the reign of Victoria is not likely to be found by the process of competitive examination. The men who will compete may many of them possess great ability; but they can hardly be expected to possess that which it is essential they should possess—the confidence of the profession of which they are members. They will belong in all probability to two classes. First, there will be those who either from want of interest or some other cause, have failed in their professional life, and who find themselves in middle age without business in the courts at home, and without the energy to try “pastures new,” in India or Australia. Many members of this class will be sure to try their hands at the digest. They will take down their “Chitty’s Index” and their “Harrison,” and laboriously do again what Chitty and Harrison have done already. Their chance of success is infinitesimal. And even supposing some among them should achieve a decent “specimen,” where would be the use of appointing them, unknown as they are to the mass of their brethren, to prepare a digest which, if it is to be worth anything, must command a very large amount of respect. Obviously, their labours would be thrown away. It would be a better plan at once to proclaim the useful compilations of Messrs. Harrison and Chitty as our “digest” than to hand over the task of rearrangement to men who would after all only produce our old friends with new and possibly less attractive faces.

The second class of competitors will be youthful barristers who are still waiting for business. Among these there will be found at least as much ability as among their elders, and far more zeal and energy. But many of them will simply enter on the competition to fill an idle hour; and we will undertake to say that most of them would throw their draft “summary” or small “specimen worked out in detail” into the fire if an unlooked for brief were delivered at their doors. Moreover, to all the junior members of the profession, as well as to most of their unsuccessful seniors there is the fatal drawback to which we have already referred. They are not men in whom the bulk of the profession can place reliance; and we repeat that unless the digest appears under the sanction and supervision of celebrated and learned lawyers, it may as well be left unexecuted.

While, however, the Royal Commissioners do not appear to us to have discovered the right way of securing the best men to do the work required, we are far from thinking that their proceedings will be entirely fruitless. They will very possibly receive some valuable ideas and suggestions in response to their appeal to the profession. They will assuredly be overladen with a mass of useless material, but amongst it they may here and there discover embedded some really brilliant particles. They will be unable, we may confidently prophesy, to select the actual framers of the digest from among the competitors, but they will know, after criticising the performances submitted to them, where to lay their hands on many able and industrious men whose labours may one day be turned to good account. Moreover, we have to thank them for having done their best to avoid the blunder of appointing anybody to the smallest share in the great work on the score of testimonials. Of the two evils, the competitive examination system and the testimonial system, the latter is much the worse. A man who complies with the requirements of the Commissioners must have some knowledge and some small constructive

ability, whereas a man who seeks to be appointed by merely sending in testimonials may have, and in many instances really has, nothing but impudence. The Commissioners have avoided the danger of being led to put their trust in such an one, and so far have unquestionably done wisely and well.

It may be said, however, that as a “specimen digest” in three departments of the law, is all that is aimed at at present, the general superintendence of the Commissioners themselves will be sufficient to give authority to the labours of any one, however unknown, whom they may choose to employ. We confess we cannot concur in this view. The members of the Commission are too numerous, and, in most cases, too busy, to exercise more than a nominal supervision. All, or nearly all, must necessarily be left to each digester, and upon him will rest the glory of success or the odium of failure. What is wanted is a permanent digest commission of two, or perhaps three, members. They should be the first jurists of the time, and Parliament, by judicious liberality, should make their office as well worth having as a seat on the judicial bench. To anyone who cares to leave a great name behind him, the position of one of such a digest commission would be far more attractive than any other professional prize. He would be remembered when the majority of judges and vice-chancellors had long been forgotten. To use the words of Gibbon, his fame, as a legislator, would be “graven on a fair and everlasting monument.”

There remains the difficulty of choosing the men who should be the most fitted to the task. Jurists are as plentiful in Germany as blackberries, but you can count them on your fingers in England. But we believe three that at least lawyers might be selected who would command universal confidence and would give universal satisfaction. If they could not, it is time the legal profession were remodelled. The late Mr. Phillimore was accustomed to remark that the study of law as a science had disappeared from amongst us, and that a “great lawyer” in this country often meant nothing more than an acute professor of a cumbrous and technical system. With such men as Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Justice Blackburn adorning the judicial bench, and Mr. Hannen at the bar, we should be unwilling to admit the justice of Mr. Phillimore’s observation; and it is to men of their stamp that, in our judgment, the execution of a digest ought to be committed.

RECENT DECISIONS.

EQUITY.

RIGHT OF SET-OFF AND SOLICITOR’S LIEN.

Re Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Ex parte Smith, V. C. S., 16 W. R. 101, L. J. C., ibid. 170.

Assuming that some discussion of a point relating to the lien of a solicitor on the costs payable to, or the funds recovered by, his client in a suit will be especially interesting to a large number of our readers, we recur to the above case, on which, in answer to a correspondent, we have already made a few remarks. The question in the case was whether set-off should be allowed under the following circumstances:—The Bank, by its official liquidator, had brought an action against Smith, which resulted in a verdict for the defendant: judgment was entered up by him against the Bank for his taxed costs, and execution issued under a writ of *fi. fa.* Smith being liable as a shareholder for unpaid calls to an amount exceeding that of the taxed costs, the Bank moved to stay execution, contending that the sum due on the judgment should be set off against such unpaid calls. Smith’s attorneys in the action objected that their lien on the sum to be recovered under the judgment would be thereby lost; but the Vice-Chancellor, deciding that, whatever the rule might be in courts of common law, it was an established principle of a court of equity that the lien of

a solicitor was never to interfere with the rights of parties to a suit *inter se*, made the order asked for. The case soon afterwards came before Lord Cairns on appeal, who reversed the decision in the court below, not criticising the grounds of that decision, but holding, first, that apart from the provisions of the 163rd section of the Companies Act, 1862, restraining execution after the commencement of a winding-up, it would, in the eye of a court of common law, be no set-off under any circumstances against the judgment recovered by Smith to say that a sum of money which had not become the subject of any other action was due from Smith to the Bank; and secondly, that if, as was by no means certain, the 163rd section prevented the money being levied by virtue of the judgment, the Court of Chancery would, in the event of there being money in its hands belonging to the company, put the judgment creditor in as nearly as possible the same position as if his execution had not been technically restrained, and as a consequence of so doing recognise the right of the solicitor to his lien on that money. We regret that the Lord Justice showed the natural inclination not to enter into questions the solution of which was not essential for the case before him, and that by his holding, under the circumstances, no right of set-off to exist there, we are prevented from having a clear exposition of the question in what cases the solicitor's lien will be affected by set-off in equity.

At common law, when the cases cited from the Term Reports and *Middleton v. Hill*, 1 M. & S. 240, were decided (in all of which cases the sums to be set off had been recovered in actions between the parties), although the Court of Queen's Bench refused to allow set-off to the prejudice of the attorney's lien, the Court of Common Pleas considered the existence of such lien immaterial, and the practice in the two courts continued to be different until, by the 93rd rule of H. T., 2 Will. 4, the view taken by the former Court was adopted. The present rule on the subject is the 63rd of H. T. 1853, and is as follows:—"No set-off of damages or costs between parties shall be allowed to the prejudice of the attorney's lien for costs in the particular suit against which the set-off is sought, provided, nevertheless, that interlocutory costs in the same suit awarded to the adverse party may be deducted." There have been numerous cases on the effect of the above rule with which we shall not trouble our readers. It is, of course, not in any way binding on courts of equity, but it seems rather to throw the *onus* upon them of showing why they should not, in analogous cases, adopt the principle upon which it is founded.

Lord Cairns' judgment, as we have seen, leaves it an open question how far the principle asserted by the Vice-Chancellor is to be applied in cases of set-off; and on referring to the passage in Daniell's Chancery Practice, p. 694, used by the latter in support of his assertion: which is as follows—"The lien of a solicitor exists only between the solicitor on the one side, and the client, or persons claiming under him, on the other: it is not allowed to prejudice the rights or equities of the persons claiming adversely and paramount to the client": we find that the authorities cited in the note (except *Bawtree v. Watson*, 2 Keen 713, and the case mentioned by the Vice-Chancellor of *Cutsell v. Simons*, 6 Beav. 304) only determine that a solicitor's lien on his client's deeds does not go beyond the client's interest in them. However, in *Morgan & Davey's Costs*, p. 397, after the perfectly correct statement that a solicitor has no lien on funds in court the subject of the suit generally, but only on the ultimate balance which may be coming to his client, the authors add that "the lien is not allowed to interfere with any right of set-off which any other party may have against the client." The authorities given for this, besides the two cases last referred to, are *Holworthy v. Mortlock*, 2 Bro. C. C. 17; *Taylor v. Popham*, 15 Ves. 72; *Taylor v. Cook*, You. 201; and *Nicholson v. Norton*, 7 Beav. 67; and in all of them the sums as to which set-off was allowed were payable in respect of costs or damages in the same suit. Thus, in *Taylor v. Popham* it was de-

cided that where in a cause comprising a great number of questions, costs are ultimately [due to both plaintiff and defendant, the solicitor's lien will be for the balance only, a rule corresponding with that already mentioned as to the lien on funds payable to the client; and in *Bawtree v. Watson*, where a sum was found due from the plaintiff to the defendant, but the defendant was ordered to pay costs, Lord Langdale held that the lien of the plaintiff's solicitor in respect of these would not affect the set-off between the parties. The rule fairly deducible from these cases, therefore, does not seem to go beyond that recognised by the common law rule, that interlocutory costs in the same suit awarded to the adverse party may be deducted. But there are numerous cases in which, after actions brought at law, execution on the judgment will be restrained in equity on the ground of set-off, and the question is whether this would be allowed to the prejudice of the solicitor's lien. On this point the recent case of *Throckmorton v. Crowley*, Ch. Dig. 125, 3 L. R. Eq. 196, appears to be material. The bill was filed by the plaintiff for an injunction, to prevent a breach, by the defendant, of a clause of an agreement under which the latter was his yearly tenant, and was dismissed with costs. The plaintiff afterwards recovered judgment against the defendant in an action for rent; and under a subsequent order for reference in the suit the damages payable by the plaintiff under the usual undertaking giving by him on obtaining an interim injunction were ascertained. The plaintiff took out a summons to have the costs and damages payable by him set off against his judgment, and was opposed by the defendant, whose solicitor claimed a lien. The Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. Page Wood, considered that this claim could not interfere with the decision of the question; and "that it was clear that where a person like the defendant owed you a sum of money in a proceeding, and afterwards became entitled to receive a sum of money from you in another proceeding relative to the same matter, he might set off against your debt the sum for which he subsequently acquired a right against you." But on the question of costs, "he thought the case on all fours with *Collett v. Preston*, 15 Beav. 458, which seemed to have been decided in conformity with the principle of authorities there cited, namely, that where proceedings are carried on in respect of two different matters, there is no reason why the rules respecting set-off should apply. Where the matters were different, consideration seemed due rather to the solicitor to than the client. The case was not one of adjusting equities between defendants in cross suits, and the costs in the suit could not be set off against the debt and costs recovered in the action." On this second point we must observe that the rule deduced by the authors of the book on costs we have referred to from the case of *Collett v. Preston* is, that where there are proceedings both at law and in equity for the same matter, and costs become payable in both, the costs in equity cannot be set off against the costs at law, and the case of *Wright v. Mudie*, 1 S. & S. 266 shows, that this rule is carried to the extent of not allowing the costs of a mere discovery suit in defence of the action to be set off. We confess, therefore, that we find some discrepancy in the two portions of the Vice-Chancellor's judgment, not being able to see how *qua* the damages and the rent, the proceedings could be regarded as relating to the same matter, and *qua* the costs of the proceedings, the same could be treated as dealing with different matters. A more intelligent principle would have been to recognise the rule that set-off would be allowed in a case like that we are now discussing, but that it would not be allowed to prejudice the claim of the solicitor, that being the ground for disallowing it in the case of costs, as shown by the judgment in *Collett v. Preston*.

We may mention another recent case which bears on the question, *Espartero Cleland, re Davies*, 15 W. R. 1160, 2 L. R. Ch. 808. Davies being a creditor of Cleland, but having been ordered to pay to the latter the costs of an adjudication of bankruptcy against him,

annulled on the ground of Cleland's not being a trader, before the costs were taxed, executed a Schedule D. deed. Cleland afterwards applied for leave to issue execution for his costs, which were less than the amount of the debt due from him to Davies. Lord Cairns held that the mutual credit clause in bankruptcy would not authorise a set-off, the ground on which Cleland's application was resisted, the costs to be paid to Cleland being so payable subject to the lien of his solicitor, and to be held on trust for the latter; and it having been argued that the case was the same as if there had been no deed or bankruptcy, and the authority of *Throckmorton v. Crowley* cited in favour of the right of set-off, he said that it was clear that then the claims could not, according to the ordinary principles of equity, be set off:—"The process for the costs might have been executed, and it would have been no defence to that process to have made a claim in respect of the debt due from Cleland to Davies. . . . The claim for costs was, in the view of a court of equity, a claim which had been assigned or encumbered, and the claim of the solicitor was paramount to that of Cleland." These observations appear to us in some degree inconsistent with the first part of the decision in *Throckmorton v. Crowley*, but the length to which our comments have proceeded prevents our investigating the question further at present.

EXECUTION OF POWERS.

Cooper v. Martin, L.L.J., 16 W. R. 234. On appeal from V. C. Stuart, 15 W. R. 5; *Johnson v. Touchet*, V. C. S., 16 W. R. 71.

In commenting upon the decision on this case in the Court below (See p. 695 of our last volume) we ventured to doubt the Vice Chancellor's proposition, "that a power being given to appoint the proceeds of land devised upon trust for sale an appointment of the land itself would be ineffectual." We find that our doubts on this point are confirmed by the judgment delivered by Lord Cairns, who has intimated that he should have had no doubt that the appointment of the estate *co nomine* would have been a revocation of the previous appointment, and would have carried the proceeds of the sale, if, under the trust or otherwise, it should be necessary to sell it, although the Vice-Chancellor's decision being affirmed on another ground it was not necessary to reverse it on this. The ground we allude to was one apparently not relied upon in the Court below, or, if urged there, ignored by the Vice-Chancellor. The power of appointment given by the testator to his widow was to be exercised before his children should have attained twenty-five, by a deed or instrument in writing, executed in the presence of, and attested by two or more witnesses, and that period being the time at which the testator's estate, other than the land in question, which was subject to the widow's life interest, was divisible among the objects taking under, or in default of exercise of, the power, both the Lords Justices considered that it was of the essence of the power that it should be exercised irrevocably before that time arrived. Assuming, therefore, the terms in which the above power was given to admit of its being exercised by will, a construction which, otherwise admissible, was completely rebutted by a comparison of the terms in which other powers of appointment were fixed in the same will, an appointment by will made before the youngest child attained twenty-five would, if the widow survived that event, be invalid, a will from its nature, and whether executing a power or disposing of the testator's own property, being ambulatory until the death of the testator.

From some observations made by Rolt, L.J., there seems to have been a discussion as to the effect of reserving, supposing the appointment to have been by deed, a power of revocation at any time during the donee's life. The power authorised the usual powers of revocation and new appointment, but we cannot suppose, whatever might have been the form of reservation, that an exercise of either of these powers would be possible after the time fixed for the execution of the original power.

Otherwise the intention of the donor of the power would be as liable to be frustrated as in the case of an execution of the power by will. In order to prevent any of our readers supposing that the appointment in the present case was considered as having been made at the death of the appointor we may refer to *Cave v. Cave*, 2 Jur. N. S. 295. A power of appointment by will was there given to the survivor of two persons A. and B. A. survived B., having in B.'s lifetime made a will in professed exercise of the power. This was held to be insufficient, and that the provision in the Wills' Act making a will speak as from the death of the testator of course made no difference.

The result then of *Cave v. Cave* and the present case is that where a power of appointment by will is given to be exercised within a prescribed period the will in exercise of such power must be made, or, what would be equivalent, republished, and become operative by the appointor's death, within that period.

In *Cooper v. Martin* we see that while the reasoning in the Court below was erroneous the conclusion was right. In *Johnson v. Touchet* we believe the decision to be right and on right grounds.

A power of appointment was given to be exercised after the donee attained twenty-five. The donee, by a settlement executed on her marriage under that age, covenanted to exercise the power in a particular manner, but died after attaining the requisite age without fulfilling the covenant. It was held that the power would in equity be considered as having been well exercised. This case was in fact governed by an old case of *Alford v. Alford*, cited in *Coventry v. Coventry*, 2 P. W. 229, where a power to jointure was given to one tenant for life after the death of a preceding tenant for life. In the lifetime of the latter the former covenanted on his marriage to exercise the power, survived the latter, but did not make any further exercise. It was held that the power was in equity exercised, "although it might be reckoned a sort of strain to call this an execution of the power before the very commencement thereof, but it showed how much the execution of powers was favoured when for a valuable consideration."

We may, therefore, add to our former proposition the further one that if a power of appointment is prescribed to be exercised within a definite period, a binding agreement for value to execute it will operate in equity as an execution, although made before the commencement of that period, provided always that the donee, by surviving such commencement, became capable of carrying the agreement into effect.

COMMON LAW.

COSTS—COUNTY COURT ACT, 1867.

Wood v. Riley, C. P., 16 W. R. 146.

This is the case which decided the question that was raised a short time ago upon the construction of the 5th and 36th sections of the new County Court Act. The former section says that in certain cases no costs in any action commenced after the passing of the Act shall be recovered; and the latter section provides that the Act shall not come into operation until the 1st January, 1868. It was at first thought that these sections were contradictory, but it is now generally thought—although *Wood v. Riley* does not go quite to this length—that section 36 applies to all actions; and if costs were taxed before the 1st of January, the plaintiff was entitled to costs as if the Act had not been passed. After the 1st of January, the Act applies to such actions as were commenced after the passing of the Act. Before the decision of *Wood v. Riley*, we expressed our opinion that this was the true construction of the Act, and we elsewhere noticed this decision before. It would therefore have been unnecessary to notice this case now, but for an expression which Keating, J., is reported to have used. He said:—"I will only add that the words 'after the passing of the Act' may be taken to mean 'after the Act has com-

menaced." It may be important to remember this suggestion, as in section 28 of the Act, this phrase, "after the passing of the Act," again occurs, and it is by no means clear what is its meaning. Although it is not likely that any questions will, for the future, arise on the combined effects of sections 5 and 36, it is very likely that the construction of section 28 may have to be judicially considered, and it is for this reason that we notice the case of *Wood v. Riley*, and the judgment there given by Keating, J.

METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT AMENDMENT ACT, 1862.—NOTICE AND LIMITATION OF ACTION.

Delaney and Another v. The Metropolitan Board of Works, Ex. Ch., 16 W. R., 137.

This case, which we noticed before (11 S. J. 989), has been affirmed on appeal by the Exchequer Chamber. The simple point decided is that section 106 of the Metropolitan Management Amendment Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 102), which provides that one month's notice of action should be given to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and fixes six months as the period of limitation for proceedings against the Board in certain cases, only applies to proceedings of a hostile nature. The section, therefore, does not affect a case of arbitration for damage done to land in the exercise of the statutory powers of the Board, but only contemplates proceedings taken where an actionable wrong has been done.

COURTS.

COUNTY COURTS.

BIRMINGHAM.

(Before R. G. WELFORD, Esq., Judge.)

Pearce v. Foster, Jenkins v. Frost.—A composition deed under section 192 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, held not to protect a debtor from commitment for default made upon a judgment summons in the county court.

In *Pearce v. Foster* the facts were as follows:—

The original summons was heard in the Birmingham County Court on October 31, 1867, when judgment was given for the amount claimed, and payment ordered to be made before the 31st of December. On November 20 the defendant executed a composition deed under section 192 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, containing a release of all claims, including judgments. The deed was duly advertised in the *London Gazette*, and notice given to the plaintiff; it was registered on November 28.

In *Jenkins v. Frost* the same question arose.

The former case was argued at considerable length by Mr. East, for the defendant, and the latter by Mr. Maher.

Judgment was reserved, and on Jan. 27, the following decision was delivered.

HIS HONOUR, after stating the facts.—I have read over with care all the cases referred to by Mr. East, as well as well as most of those mentioned by Mr. Maher (who appeared for the defendant Frost in the second case). Most, if not all of these cases, were known to me when I last examined the subject, and it was the somewhat difficult state of the decisions that then rendered it far from easy to come to the conclusion I did. Upon the policy and reasonable construction of the Acts of Parliament relating to this subject I never felt much difficulty. Both the policy and construction of the Acts would seem to render no other conclusion possible than that at which I arrived. Of course, if there be plain and direct decisions by the superior Courts, which have put constructions on the Acts different to such as I conceive them to bear, I am bound by these decisions. With that view I will mention such of these cases referred to in argument as were stated to constitute such binding decisions. In *Ex parte Kenning*, 16 L. J. Q. B., 257 and 262, the question was whether the defendant ought to have been committed under the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127 (The Small Debts Act, preceding the establishment of county courts), by reason of making default in payment of his instalments, without having been again summoned, i.e., after his default to show what his circumstances then were. There was some difference of opinion amongst the judges on the point; some of them holding that no second summons was necessary. It was

ultimately (and I think properly) held that the defendant should have been again summoned and examined before committal. The language of several of the judges was very remarkable, and certainly most unfavourable to the view of the case maintained by Mr. East. Lord Denman C.J., said, "I regret very much that the statute is so framed that considerable doubt must be felt on a matter affecting, as this does, the liberty of the subject. I must say I do not consider the awarding the commitment a judicial proceeding at all. But if it were, I should be bound to say the party could not be committed without being first heard." I may remark that Mr. Justice Erle thought the commitment good. The Court of Queen's Bench having been equally divided, the case was again argued before the Common Pleas, and there it was held that a second summons should have been issued for the examination of the defendant before his committal. Then Wilde, C.J., said, "The statute is to a considerable extent penal, because it gives a power of imprisonment not by way of satisfaction of the debt. If a party is taken in execution on a *ca. sa.*, the imprisonment suffered is a satisfaction of the debt; but here it is simply used apparently by way of punishment or coercion—the party being subjected to an imprisonment which is to vary according to the circumstances of the case." So Mr. Justice Colman said, "Considering how highly penal this statute is, and that the party may be imprisoned forty days, for default in paying an instalment, and that, *toties quoties*, I think the Court would not be justified in departing from general principles." Again Mr. Justice Maule said, "That power (to commit) is to be exercised, not in cases of simple non-payment, but in cases where there is a certain amount of delinquency, as where a party does not attend when summoned, which may fairly be treated as a delinquency." The force of this observation will be still more obvious now, when the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 37, has expressly taken away from the judge of a county court the power to commit for non-attending on a summons, and has limited that power to cases strictly of delinquency. The cases of *Abbey v. Dale* and *Ex parte Christie* turned entirely upon the 102nd section of the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, which enacts that no protection order, or certificate granted by any court of bankruptcy for the relief of insolvent debtors shall be available to discharge any defendant for any commitment." That was repealed by the 3rd section of 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, schedule A. That repeal rendered the decision in *Copeman v. Rose*, 26 L. J. 251, quite of course, for a discharge under the Insolvent Debtor's Act, was equivalent (though somewhat more limited) to a certificate in bankruptcy. I therefore say Lord Campbell's strong epithets, on which Mr. East laid some stress, pass quite over the question raised in the cases I am considering. In *Swan v. Dakin* the defendant claimed to be discharged from commitment under a county court order, on the ground that he was privileged from arrest upon civil process; that is "civil as distinguished from 'criminal' process; and the Courts of Common Pleas held him entitled to such discharge on the ground of privilege. The language of the judges has reference to the distinction I have mentioned, namely, "between civil and 'criminal' proceedings, and not to the difficult question which has been subsequently raised by the 198th section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861. In *Welch v. Butt*, 10 W. R. 714, 31 L. J. 9 B. 263, the Court finding that the defendant, against whom an attachment had been ordered, had made a deed, merely suspended the attachment, referring the plaintiff to the Bankrupt Court for leave to issue the attachment. I do not think that case has any material bearing on the question now before me. In a very recent case, *Williams v. Rose*, 16 W. R. 361, 3 L. R. Ex., Mr. Baron Bramwell remarked, "It is extremely difficult to put a sensible construction on the words of 24 & 15 Vict. c. 134, s. 198. Protection in Bankruptcy is an interim protection, but the certificate of registration is merely the record of a past act, viz., that a deed has been filed and registered, and no limit of time is fixed for its duration." It is plain that the framers of that statute could not have contemplated such interim protection having the operation now claimed for it. I therefore feel bound to adhere to the conclusions I before came to, and upon the grounds I before stated at some length. His HONOUR then said that he did not think this view would entail any great hardship, and continued—In cases of real commercial failure, or where fair arrangements had been made for the creditors, commitments would probably be seldom asked for, and he, at all events, would be indisposed to commit in such cases. He continued—But when I see a composition of one or two shillings in the pound payable perhaps in four or six months, accepted by a majority of

creditors, in order to give validity to a deed obviously executed to defeat the just claims of one or two meritorious or pressing creditors, or to relieve the debtor from some suretyship obligation he may have undertaken, I certainly shall exercise the discretion which, as I believe, the law has vested in me, and commit such debtors for non-payment of the sums ordered to be paid by this Court, notwithstanding the existence of such composition deeds. In any case where a registered composition deed is offered as an answer to a judgment summons, such deed, when duly proved, will form a circumstance requiring due consideration. The character of the deed, the benefits it accords to the creditors, the time, manner, and circumstances of its execution, the nature of the debts of the assenting and non-assenting creditors respectively, the amount of the property given up to creditors, or the value of the composition secured by the insolvent's friends, are all and each of them facts to be weighed and considered before coming to a decision to commit or to decline to commit a debtor on a judgment summons. I adhere to the view I have expressed before, and shall treat the deed as not absolutely binding, but to be taken into consideration with the other circumstances.

MANCHESTER.

(Before E. OVENS, Esq., Judge.)

Hall v. The Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Company.—A Railway company in the habit of granting season tickets. Held not entitled to refuse to sell one to any decent person offering to pay for it.—The plaintiff in this case had been in the habit of travelling between Manchester and Oldham with a monthly season or "contract" ticket. Upon his ticket expiring in June last, he presented himself to pay for and receive another, but the new one not being ready, he was requested by the clerk to use the old one in the mean time. He did so, and this led to his being, under a misconception, accused of an attempt to defraud the company. The company also refused to let him have a renewal of his old ticket. The plaintiff then instituted the present proceedings.

It was in evidence that the company were in the regular custom of issuing contract tickets, and their bye-laws contained "contract ticket regulations."

Mr. Woolley for the plaintiff.

Mr. Grundy for the defendant.

His Honour said there were two questions in the case—(1) Were the company bound to give the plaintiff a ticket; (2) Was their refusal to do so the proper subject of an action at law? It being clearly established—as in his opinion it was—that the company held themselves out to the public as sellers of such tickets, and were in the regular habit of selling them to any applicant, there could not, on the authorities, be any difficulty in the case. He cited "Angel on Carriers," and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, ss. 2, 6, in proof that the company were not entitled to make invidious distinctions, and refuse to sell to any particular individual a ticket which they professed to sell to the public generally. They had the right to reject a person tendering himself as a passenger if there were good reason—if, for instance, he was a notorious thief, or a nuisance by reason of disease, &c.—but such reasons not existing, they must treat all persons alike. True, section 6 of this Act cited directed that proceedings for violation of its enactments should be taken only by summary proceedings before a court or judge, in the manner therein described, and gave no right of action: but the section was material, as an answer to the company's contention that they had a right to refuse the ticket. There could be no doubt—and the authorities cited in "Angel on Carriers" showed—that at common law a right of action arose for such a refusal, and damages might be recovered.

Judgment for five guineas, with costs.

SHEFFIELD.

(Before T. ELLISON, Esq., Judge)

Jan. 15.—*In re Charles Shentall, a bankrupt, held that on s. 159 of the Banking Act, 1861, the moral conduct of a bankrupt is not to be taken into consideration.—The bankrupt's debts amounted to £178 9s. 4d., the damages in an action for seduction. The bankrupt's costs in the same action were £30; other debts were only £13; so that his bankruptcy was clearly owing to this action for seduction. He had passed his last examination.*

Barker, for the assignee, had argued that under section 159 of the Bankruptcy Act, the bankrupt ought not to have his order of discharge.

His Honour said, if he could take into consideration the moral conduct of the bankrupt, he should most certainly refuse the order of discharge; but he was satisfied that he had no right to do so. He referred to *Re Griffiths*, 2 Bkey. & In. Rep. 116, decided by Lord Westbury, and continued:

It is clear that I am confined to the language of the Act, although the Act of Parliament says that the Court is to consider the conduct of the bankrupt. This section should be read as if expressed in these words:—"Consider the conduct of the bankrupt with reference to the matters hereinafter mentioned and exclusively so." Therefore the conduct of the bankrupt can only be considered with reference to these four or five clauses. I think the construction of this clause is clear, if there were only the particular section; but if we consider with this what is contained in the Bankruptcy Act of 1861, which is supposed to be an improvement on the Act of 1849, nothing can be more conclusive. You find in the Act of 1849, a clause which expressly authorises the Court to consider the whole conduct of the bankrupt; but this is repealed by the 159th section of the Act of 1861. The bankrupt must therefore have his discharge.

TREDEGAR.

(Before J. M. HERBERT, Esq., Judge)

Jan. 22, 1868.—*Re Godfrey, a Bankrupt.—Bankruptcy.—Rent.—The petition in this case was filed on the 11th of December last; at that time £30 were due for one year's rent. There was no distress, but a notice to the messenger was given of the rent being due. The estate realised only £30. The landlord did not prove.*

Mr. G. A. Jones now applied for his cash as solicitor in the matter of the petition.

His Honour refused them upon the ground that no distress was necessary, and that the landlord was entitled to the whole of the money.

LAMBETH.

(Before J. P. TAYLOR, Esq., Judge.)

Notice of Action.—In an action against a contractor, who, the plaintiff alleged, had, in the construction of certain sewerage works, flooded the plaintiff's beerhouse, a month's notice of action had been given, in accordance with the provisions of the Metropolitan Management Act.

Codd, for the defendant, pointed out that the notice given was of an action in the Queen's Bench, and urged that the proceeding consequence on the notice could not be maintained in any other court. He cited *Elstob v. Wright*, 3 Carr. and K. 35.

His Honour said he should have thought the name of the court was of no importance. The purpose of the notice was to enable the defendant to ascertain the amount of the damage before action brought, and to make terms if he could. The words "in the Queen's Bench" in this notice were simply surplage, and he would have so considered them but for the high authority of Lord Campbell. He was bound to defer to that authority, and the plaintiff must therefore be nonsuited. He should not, however, give costs.

THAMES POLICE COURT.

(Before Mr. PAGET.)

Jan. 24.—*Under the Pawnbrokers' Act a pawnbroker held not entitled to split a single article into several distinct pledges.*—Thomas Crossley, pawnbroker, 18, Upper East Smithfield, was charged with an irregularity in his business. The complainant, a poor Irishwoman, pawned a Dutch clock for 3s. 6d., and three tickets were made out—one for 2s. 6d. on the clock, a second for 6d. on the weights, and a third for 6d. on the pendulum. She was charged three-halfpence, or a halfpenny each ticket. Mr. Crossley, in defence, said he was not aware until he received the summons that what he had done was illegal. Mr. Paget had no hesitation in saying it was illegal to charge more than one halfpenny for a pawn or pledge under 5s. He had not heard of the defendant being summoned there before, and he should therefore fine him in the mitigated penalty of 40s. and costs. Mr. Crossley said he should like to have a case stated for the decision of the superior courts, for the matter was of grave importance to every pawnbroker. Mr. Paget said he would not state a case because he had no doubt of the law; but the defendant, if he thought proper, could appeal to the Quarter Sessions. An exactly similar charge had been before the same

magistrate the preceding week against a pawnbroker named Lavinburg. Upon that occasion Mr. Paget expressed himself as decidedly of opinion that it was illegal for a pawnbroker to split up a pledge in such a manner.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE

LAW CLERKS.

Sir,—Whilst reading the *Evening Standard* of the 25th instant, I noticed a report of some remarks made by Mr. Commissioner Winslow, of the Bankruptcy Court, relating to clerks being heard in "chambers." The learned Commissioner, in answer to a question as to whether solicitors' clerks could be heard in chambers said, "the fact was they were heard though there were some *he should be glad to exclude*." His Honour also said "that he wished that some system was established for the registration or examination of clerks in order that the attendance of *persons of respectability* might be secured." However galling these observations may appear, they are nevertheless just and sensible—indeed if I may presume to say so, the learned Commissioner is always just and sensible. There is, I am sorry to say, a class of persons employed in some offices that judges would very much like to exclude from their presence, not because of their not being able to appear arrayed in superfine black cloth,—nor do I complain of this, for we all know that solicitors' clerks, as a rule, are not sufficiently remunerated, and if they were a little better paid it would go a great way towards the enhancement of their personal appearance; but what I do complain of is the negligent, and I may almost say dirty, habits of this class of clerks, appearing before the judges and elsewhere with their clothes negligently put on, unshaven, &c., and their breath redolent with beer and tobacco, making use of low expressions and otherwise demeaning themselves in a loose and improper manner. I really shall not wonder at the opinion the judges and other dignitaries have of us lawyers' clerks, so long as such loose and careless individuals are employed in solicitors' offices.

I think the learned Commissioner's suggestion about the registration and examination of clerks is a capital one, and, if acted upon, would prove of vast benefit to the whole of the fraternity. Why could not a society be formed in connection with the Law Clerks' Society for the purpose of examining clerks as to their general and legal knowledge and granting a certificate of competency to those who passed the examination.

You may rely upon it that all respectable solicitors would very soon give the preference to those who held this certificate, and clerks would find that they could obtain a situation more readily with a certificate than without one. If this system were adopted it would benefit not only the clerk, but the "principal," because the respectability of a solicitor is very often judged of by the kind of clerk which he employs. The great majority of solicitors' clerks would also benefit considerably in their social position, because the majority would get a certificate, and those who did not succeed in obtaining one ought not to remain any longer in the profession or fight their own battle.

If you think proper to insert this letter, I think the hints I have thrown out will do some good, and you will greatly oblige,

Your very obedient servant, F. C.

Lincoln's-inn, Jan. 27, 1868.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. CHARLES COURTENAY DEANE, of Liverpool, has been appointed a Commissioner to Administer Oaths in Chancery in England.

Mr. ROBERT EVANS, solicitor, of Ashton-under-Lyne, has been appointed Commissioner to Administer Oaths in the High Court of Chancery in England.

CATTLE TRESPASSING ON A RAILROAD.—The Boston *Railway Times* reports the result of an action brought by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway against a farmer in Indiana, whose cow strayed upon the railway, and caused an accident to a train. The railway company recovered a verdict of 4,000 dols. against the farmer, and the Supreme Court, after argument, affirmed the verdict.

IRELAND.

The following reply has been received to the loyal address to her Majesty which was adopted at the recent meeting of the Society of Attorneys and Solicitors:—

"Whitehall, Jan. 27, 1868.

"Sir,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address (transmitted with your letter of the 23rd inst.) of the attorneys and solicitors of Ireland, with reference to the conspiracy called Fenianism. And I have to inform you that her Majesty was pleased to receive the address very graciously.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"GATHORNE HARDY.

"John H. Goddard, Esq., Solicitors'-buildings, Dublin."

COLONIAL TRIBUNALS & JURISPRUDENCE.

CANADA WEST.

COURT OF CHANCERY—HAMILTON.

Davis v. Kennedy.—Trade-mark.—Defendant restrained from using the title "*Pain killer*."—The plaintiffs, Perry Davis and Son, of Providence, U.S., and of 17 Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C., sought to restrain James Kennedy, the defendant, a resident of Hamilton, from the use of their trade-mark, "*Pain Killer*."

The plaintiffs' article was called "*Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer*," the defendant's, "*The Great Home Remedy, Kennedy's Pain Killer*."

VICE-CHANCELLOR SPRAGGE.—The defendant contends that what the plaintiffs call a trade-mark, is not properly a trade-mark, but a term of description of the article which they prepare. I do not agree in this. It is a quaint combination of words never probably used together before, forming a name by which the inventor desired his preparation should be made known, and calculated, as he rightly judged, from its quaintness to fix it in the memory of the general public. I come now to the principal question in the cause, namely, whether the defendant has infringed the plaintiffs' trade-mark. He has been for several years the manufacturer and vendor of a preparation to which he ascribes many of the virtues which are claimed for the plaintiffs', and to which he has given the designation "*Pain Killer*." If he had used the designation alone it would be a flagrant infringement of the plaintiffs' right. But it is contended that the words are so used as not to mislead purchasers. . . . Differences are pointed out between the appearance of the bottles and the labels in which respectively the article of the plaintiffs' and that of the defendant's are sold. To the eye there is an obvious difference when the two are seen together, and they are not called by the same name; the plaintiffs' article being called "*Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer*," while the defendant's is called "*The Great Home Remedy, Kennedy's Pain Killer*." The grievance of the complaint is, of course, the use of the words "*Pain Killer*." . . . "I have not thought it necessary to go through the cases on the law of trade-marks, which is now well understood. The application of it to particular cases is the difficulty. I will only refer to the language of Lord Cranworth in *Farina v. Silverlock*, 5 W.R. 827, it is peculiarly apposite to the case before me. Judges may occasionally have erred in the application of the law to particular facts, but I apprehend that the law is perfectly clear, that any who has adopted a particular mode of designating his particular manufacture has a right to say, not that other persons shall not sell exactly the same article, better or worse, or an article looking exactly like it, but that they shall not sell it in such a way as to steal (so he calls it) his trade-mark, and make purchasers believe that it is the manufacture to which the trade-mark originally was applied. The practice of appropriating the trade-mark of others has been reprobated by various judges, and I have no doubt that Lord Cranworth used the word "*steal*" to mark his sense of its gross impropriety. In the *Collins Company v. Cooren*, 3 K. & J. 430, 5 W.R. 676, Sir W. Page Wood took occasion to characterise it in language not more severe than just. "*I cannot conceive*," he said, "*of anything short of indictable offences more discreditableness than this course of proceeding.*" The plaintiff is entitled to an injunction on the terms prayed for by his bill, and to an account as prayed. The decree will be with costs.

M. Berryer, the father of the French bar, has just entered his seventy-ninth year.

FOREIGN TRIBUNALS & JURISPRUDENCE.

AMERICA.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.

*Bloch v. Isham and Schenck.**Covenant not running with the land.*

An agreement between adjoining owners of a town lot, A. and B., that A. might build a party-wall equally on the land of both, and that whenever B. should build upon his lot so as to use the wall, he would pay one-half of the cost thereof, is not a covenant running with the land so as to entitle C., who had purchased A.'s lot, to sue B. for the money, upon the performance of the condition as to the use of the wall.

The facts of this case will be gathered from the opinion of the Court as delivered by

GREGORY, J.—The case made by the complaint is this: Schenck and Isham, being the owners of adjoining lots in Valparaiso, entered into a written agreement whereby Schenck acquired the right to build one of the walls of a brick store, then in process of erection on his own lot, with one-half of its thickness resting on the lot of Isham; and Isham acquired for himself, his heirs and assigns, the right to use the wall by joining a building thereon, and agreeing for himself and them to pay one-half of the original cost of the wall when he or they should use it. Schenck completed the brick store on his lot, with one-half the width of one of its walls standing on Isham's lot. Afterward Schenck conveyed his lot and store to Bloch and others, and Bloch subsequently became the sole owner of the lot and its appurtenances; and while he was such owner Isham built a brick building on his own lot, and used the wall in question.

A demurrer was sustained to the complaint. The only question raised below, and here, is, whether Bloch or Schenck has the right to pay for the wall used by Isham.

The case turns upon the solution of the question as to whether Isham's agreement to pay for one-half of the party-wall is a covenant running with the land.

There is some conflict in the authorities on this point. In *Burlock v. Peck*, 2 Duer (N. Y.) 90, the Superior Court of New York held that such a covenant passed to the grantee of the premises on which the building of the covenantor was erected. It is otherwise held in Pennsylvania: *Ingles v. Brighthurst*, 1 Dallas 341; *Todd v. Stokes*, 10 Barr 155; *Gilbert v. Drew*, Id. 219; *Hart et ux. v. Kucher*, 5 S. & R. 1. It is claimed that the cases in Pennsylvania turn on a statute. That statute simply provides that "the first builder shall be reimbursed for one moiety of the charge of the party-wall, or for so much as the next builder shall use before he breaks into the wall." There is nothing in this statute which is not embraced in the agreement of the parties in the case in judgment.

Brown v. Pents, 1 N. Y. Leg. Obs. 24, was never officially reported, and we do not recognize it as authority. But we think that the ruling of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in *Weld v. Nichols*, 17 Pick. 538, is conclusive on this question. It was there held that the liability to pay for the party-wall was a mere personal liability, and not repugnant to a covenant in a deed that the land was free from incumbrances.

The easement which passed from Schenck to his grantees was the right to the support of the party-wall afforded by that part thereof which rested upon the land of Isham.

Schenck and Isham were not tenants in common of the party-wall, but each owned that part thereof on his side of the line; Schenck advanced the money to build Isham's moiety, on the agreement of the latter that he or his heirs would repay it when he or they should have occasion to use the wall. This is clearly a mere personal covenant, in no wise connected with or affecting the enjoyment of the lot conveyed to Bloch.

Judgment affirmed with costs.

[The Editors of the *American Law Register* append a useful note to this case, from which we extract the following:—

The custom of party-walls, developed by time and regulated by various statutes, was introduced into this country, together with the process of foreign attachment, the custom of *feme sole traders*, and other customs of London, by the first settlers in Philadelphia under William Penn, and in 1721 the legislature of Pennsylvania passed an Act, still in force, regulating in detail the whole subject of party-wall in the city of Philadelphia. Under this Act it has

been held that the builder's right to compensation for one-half the party-wall is not a lien on the adjoining land, but a mere personal charge against the builder of the second house, and does not run with the land against his assignee: *Ingles v. Brighthurst*, 1 Dallas 341; *Hart v. Kucher*, 5 S. & R. 1. Therefore if the first builder be paid before the second house is built, the right to compensation is gone; it is neither a hereditament nor an appurtenance to land, and does not pass by a conveyance of the house: *Hart v. Kucher*, 5 S. & R. 1; *David v. Harris*, 9 Barr 501; *Todd v. Stokes*, 10 Id. 155; *Gilbert v. Drew*, Id. 219. By statute, however, the right to compensation for use of a party-wall is now made an interest in the realty and passes by conveyance of the house unless excepted in the deed: Act of 10th April, 1849, Pamph. L. 600; *Knight v. Beenken*, 6 Casey 372.]

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

At the Law Institution, on Tuesday last, the following subject was debated:—"A man and woman, both unmarried, and domiciled in Scotland, cohabit there, and have issue, a son, A.; after whose birth they intermarry, the marriage being solemnized in Scotland. The man dies intestate, seised in fee of land in England, purchased by himself. Is A. entitled to the land as his father's heir?" *Doe d. Birtchistle v. Vardell*, 5 B. & C. 438, s. 2, Cl. & F. 671. *Re Don's Estate*, 4 Drew. 194.

The debate was opened by Mr Cullimore in the affirmative, but on a division the question was carried in the negative by a considerable majority.

The secretary stated that Mr. J. Bradford, LL.B., a senior exhibitor in real property and conveyancing of the Inns of Court, and formerly treasurer of this society, was called to the bar on the 27th inst, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn.

ARTICLED CLERKS' SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society held in Clement's Inn Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 29th, with Mr. H. A. Colyar in the chair, it was moved by Mr. Fraser, "That the present discontent in Ireland has been caused by the misrule of successive British government." After a very animated discussion the motion was lost by a majority of six.

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

CANDIDATES WHO PASSED THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

Hilary Term, 1868.

Names of Candidates.	To whom Articled, Assigned, &c.
Alexander, Henry R.T., B.A.	George Lake.
Alston, Edw. Hy. Freeborn	Thomas H. Rackham.
Barker, John	Thomas Haigh.
Beale, Chas. Gabriel, B.A.	William John Beale.
Beattie, George	John Prescott Wood.
Beer, Richard White, Jun.	Richard White Beer.
Berry, Robert Potter.....	Allan Hollowell Owen.
Bowley, Francis Marshall...	John McRae; Wm. Moore.
Bowker, Henry John Wyatt	John Baron Bowker.
Brown, George Samuel, B.A.	George Brown.
Chamberlain, Herbert	Philip Henry Lawrence.
Childley, Thomas James.....	Francis Dollman.
Child, John	Henry Child.
Clark, Walter Child	Andrew Tucker Squarey.
Cobbett, William.....	Richard B. Brown Cobbett.
Cooke, James Bradley.....	George Cooke.
Cork, Joseph Wellington...	Henry Marriott Richardson.
Culshaw, James Blundell...	Henry Rodgers.
Dawson, Christopher Wilson	James Broughton Edge.
Dixon, William	Wm. Geo. Sandys; D. Evans.
Dunn, Nathaniel, Jun.....	Henry Ingledew.
Ellen, William Norton.....	James Johnston.
England, Philip Joseph.....	Henry Walker.
Frankland, William John...	Joseph Hunter.
George, Henry Tizard	John Tizard.
Gillespie, Richard William...	Samuel Wilkinson, Jun.
Glascodine, Edward John...	Henry Morris; R. Aubrey Essery.
Godwin, Hy. L. Walter.....	Henry Harris.
Graff, Henry James.....	Edw. Futvoye; J. Flower.

Names of Candidates.	To whom Articled, Assigned, &c.
Greenwell, Jas. Hugo Chris.	Frederick Scipio Clarkson.
Harris, Walter Noel.....	Marcus Huish.
Hawkins, Edwin.....	Edward Hillman.
Howell, Charles Edward.....	Edward Jones.
Humphreys, Edward.....	John Logan Grover.
Huntington, Edw. Chesshyre	Richard Tyas; Alfred Jones.
James, Robert Lloyd.....	Thomas Morgan.
Jarrett, William Joseph.....	John Parkinson.
Kaighley, George Walter.....	John Tilleard.
Kelly, James, Jun.....	Fras. Brown; Jas. P. Taylor.
Large, Robert Emmott.....	John J. Blandy; T. Rawle.
Lombourne, Charles Ran-	
ken Vickerman.....	John V. Longbourne.
Marten, Peter Loubert.....	Leslie Croery.
Mercer, William Frederick.....	Frederick Hughes Hallett.
Milne, Joseph Farmer.....	H. Wheeler; H. D. Pritchard.
Milnes, John Jessop.....	Joseph Bottomley, Jun.
Morris, William Hughes.....	Edward Frederick Burton.
Percival, Peter.....	Daniel Boote.
Postlethwaite, Jos. Rickman	Bransby William Powys.
Powell, Alfred.....	William Vizard.
Rackham, Wm. Simon, Jun.	Isaac Bugg Coaks.
Ramsay, Patrick James, B.A.	Isham, Henry Edward Gill.
Rees, David.....	Arthur Henry Wansey.
Robinson, Charles Frederick	George Lockett Robinson.
Robinson, Henry John.....	Arthur Ingram Robinson.
Sanders, Duncan Collet.....	Arthur Whyley.
Sayer, Alfred Leighton.....	P. Johnston; Edwin W. Field.
Seorer, Charles.....	Alfred Barrand Burton.
Sherry, Henry Sacheverel...	James Wickens.
Singleton, Edwin.....	Edward Cloathing Bell.
Streeter, John Soper, Jun.....	Henry Richards.
Sutton, Stephen Bidgood.....	Edward Whitley.
Sydney, Frederick Charles...	Algernon Edward Sydney.
Teesdale, Marmaduke John	John Marmaduke Tegsdale.
Tilson, William Thomas.....	Isaac Knowles.
Underwood, Arthur Griffith	Alfred O. Underwood.
Waghorn, John.....	Edwin Hughes.
Ward, James Charles.....	William Walker.
White, Frederick Bertram.....	Wm. Vizard; Alfred Anstie.
Wilson, Charles Eustace...	Charles Wilson.
Wood, Christopher.....	Wm. Rothery, jun., C. Wad-
	dilove.

EXAMINATIONS AT THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY, HILARY TERM, 1868.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

At the examination of candidates for admission on the roll of attorneys and solicitors of the superior courts, the examiners recommended the following gentlemen, under the age of 26, as being entitled to honorary distinction:—

JOSEPH FARMER MILNE, clerk to Messrs. Cobbett & Wheeler, Manchester; and Messrs. Pritchard & Englefield, London.

JOHN JESSOP MILNES, Joseph Bottomley, Jun., Huddersfield.

HENRY JOHN ROBINSON, Robinson & Son, Blackburn; and Riddale & Craddock, London.

ALFRED POWELL, Vizard, Crowder, Anstie, & Young, London.

WILLIAM SIMON RACKHAM, Jun., Isaac Bugg Coaks, Norwich.

The Council of the Incorporated Law Society have accordingly awarded the following prizes of books:—

To Mr. MILNE, the prize of the Honorable Society of Clifford's-inn.

To Mr. MILNES, the prize of the Honourable Society of Clement's-inn.

To Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. POWELL, and Mr. RACKHAM, prizes of the Incorporated Law Society.

The examiners also certified that the following candidates, under the age of 26, whose names are placed in alphabetical order, passed examinations which entitle them to commendation:—

HERBERT CHAMBERLAIN, Philip Henry Lawrence, of London.

EDWARD CHESHYRE HUNTINGTON, Messrs. Tyas, London; and Alfred Jones, of London.

JAMES KELLY, Jun., Francis Brown, Market Deeping; and Taylor, Hoare, and Taylor, London.

The Council have accordingly awarded them Certificates of Merit.

The number of candidates examined in this Term was 95; of these, 70 have passed, and 25 were postponed.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

Jan. 27.—By the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn:—The Hon. Charles Arthur Ellis, Oxford; Marcus Trevelyan Martin, Esq., LL.B., Cambridge; William Cole Pendarves, Esq., B.A., Oxford; Edward Denison, Esq., M.A., Oxford; Edward Wilkinson, Esq., B.A., Oxford; William Hilary Balford de Molines, Esq., B.A., Oxford; Archibald John Mackey, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; James Marshall, Esq., M.A., Oxford; John Dixon, Esq., and Job Bradford, jun., Esq., LL.B., London.

By the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple:—Henry Kirk, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., Oxford; Arthur Thomas Pyne, Esq., M.A., Oxford; Richard Entwisle, Esq., B.A., Oxford; John Page Sowerby, Esq., LL.B., Cambridge; James Fletcher Yearsley, Esq., B.A., Oxford; Paul Frederick Forster, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; Edmund Georges Felix Poulin, Esq., B.A., Licentiate-in-Law, Paris; Archer Antony Clive, Esq., M.A., Oxford; William Berkeley Monck, Esq., B.A., Oxford; James William Walker, Esq., LL.B., Cambridge; Robert Henry Meyrick, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; Edward Vickers, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; Oswald Innes Steele, Esq., B.A., Oxford; Beauchamp Prideaux Selby, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; Henry Edgar Prest, Esq.; Gasper Gregory, Esq.; Herbert Henry Swift, Esq., M.A., Cambridge; William Mills, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; Edwin Henry Johnson, Esq., and Walter Vere Vaughan Williams, Esq., Oxford.

By the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple:—Lindsay Middleton Aspland, Esq., M.A., LL.D., University of London, (Certificate of Honour, Michaelmas Term, 1865); Henry David Greene, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Cambridge; Hon. Walter John Bethel, B.A., Oxford; Hubert Thomas Knox, Esq.; Robert Casswell, Esq., B.A., Cambridge; William Millwood, Esq., B.A., Oxford; Robert Frank Stone, Esq.; Nicholas Flood Davin, Esq.; and John Timbrell Pierce, Esq.

By the Hon. Society of Gray's-inn:—Croft Worgan Dew, Esq., M.A., Cambridge.

COURT PAPERS.

CHANCERY SITTINGS.

Hilary Term, 1868.

LORD CHANCELLER.		Saturday .. 8	
Lincoln's Inn.		{ Petns. sht. caus., adj. sums, and general paper.	
Friday, Feb. 7	{ The First Seal—App. mtns. & apps.	Monday 10	{ General paper.
Saturday 8	{ Petitions & Apps.	Tuesday 11	{ General paper.
Monday 10		Wednesday .. 12	
Tuesday 11	{ Appeals.	Thursday 13	{ The Second Seal—Mtns. & gen. pa.
Wednesday .. 12		Friday 14	{ General paper.
Thursday 13	{ The Second Seal—App. mtns. & apps.	Saturday 15	{ Petns. sht. caus., adj. sums, and general paper.
Friday 14		Monday 17	{ General paper.
Saturday 15		Tuesday 18	{ General paper.
Monday 17	{ Appeals.	Wednesday .. 19	
Tuesday 18		Thursday 20	{ The Third Seal—Mtns. & gen. pa.
Wednesday .. 19		Friday 21	{ General paper.
Thursday 20	{ The Third Seal—App. mtns. & apps.	Saturday 22	{ Petns. sht. caus., adj. sums, and gen. pa.
Friday 21		Monday 24	{ General paper.
Saturday 22		Tuesday 25	{ General paper.
Monday 24	{ Appeals.	Wednesday .. 26	
Tuesday 25		Thursday 27	{ The Fourth Seal—App. mtns. & apps.
Wednesday .. 26		Friday 28	{ Appeals.
Thursday 27		Saturday 29	
Friday 28		Monday, Mar. 2	{ Appeals.
Saturday 29		Tuesday 3	
Monday, Mar. 2		Wednesday .. 4	
Tuesday 3		Thursday 5	{ The Fifth Seal—App. mtns. & apps.
Wednesday .. 4		Friday 6	
Thursday 5		Saturday 7	{ Appeals.
Friday 6		Monday 9	
Saturday 7		Tuesday 10	
Monday 9		Wednesday .. 11	
Tuesday 10		Thursday 12	{ The Sixth Seal—App. mtns. & apps.
Wednesday .. 11		Friday 13	{ Appeals.
Thursday 12		Saturday 14	
Friday 13		Monday 16	{ Appeals.
Saturday 14		Tuesday 17	
Monday 16		Wednesday .. 18	
Tuesday 17		Thursday 19	{ The Seventh Seal—App. mtns. & apps.
Wednesday .. 18		Friday 20	{ Appeals.
Thursday 19		Saturday 21	{ Petns.—Such days as his Lordship shall be engaged in the House of Lords are excepted.
Friday 20			
Saturday 21			
N.B.—Such days as his Lordship shall be engaged in the House of Lords are excepted.			
MASTER OF THE ROLLS.			
Chancery-lane.			
Friday, Feb. 7	{ The First Seal—Mtns. & gen. pa.	Monday 16	{ General paper.
		Tuesday 17	{ General paper.
		Wednesday .. 18	
		Thursday 19	{ The Seventh Seal—Mtns. & gen. pa.
		Friday 20	{ General paper.

Saturday ..21 { Ptns., sht. caus.,
adj. sums., and
general paper.

N.B.—Unopposed petitions must be presented and copies left with the Secretary, on or before the Thursday preceding the Saturday on which it is intended they should be heard; and any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

LORDS JUSTICES.

Lincoln's Inn.

Friday, Feb. 7 { The First Seal.—
Ptns. in lunacy,
app. ptns., bk.
apps., & app. mtns.
Remaining bk.
Saturday .. 8 { apps., & app.
mtns. & apps.

Monday10
Tuesday11
Wednesday ..12 { Appeals.

Thursday ..13 { The Second Seal.—
Appeal motions.
Ptns. in lunacy,
app. ptns., bk.
apps., & app. mtns.
Remaining bk.
Saturday ..15 { apps., & app.
mtns. & apps.

Monday17
Tuesday18
Wednesday ..19 { Appeals.

Thursday ..20 { The Third Seal.—
Appeal motions.
Ptns. in lunacy,
app. ptns., bk.
apps., & app. mtns.
Remaining bk.
Saturday ..22 { apps., & app.
mtns. & apps.

Monday24
Tuesday25
Wednesday ..26 { Appeals.

Thursday ..27 { The Fourth Seal.—
Appeal motions.
Ptns. in lunacy,
app. ptns., bk.
apps., & app. mtns.
Remaining bk.
Saturday ..29 { apps., & app.
mtns. & apps.

Monday Mar. 2
Tuesday3
Wednesday ..4 { Appeals.

Thursday ..5 { The Fifth Seal.—
Appeal motions.
Ptns. in lunacy,
app. ptns., bk.
apps., & app. mtns.
Remaining bk.
Saturday ..7 { apps., & app.
mtns. & apps.

Monday9
Tuesday10
Wednesday ..11 { Appeals.

Thursday ..12 { The Sixth Seal.—
Appeal motions.
Ptns. in lunacy,
app. ptns., bk.
apps., & app. mtns.
Remaining bk.
Saturday ..14 { apps., & app.
mtns. & apps.

Monday16
Tuesday17
Wednesday ..18 { Appeals.

Thursday ..19 { The Seventh Seal.—
Appeal motions.
Ptns. in lunacy,
app. ptns., bk.
apps., & app. mtns.
Remaining bk.
Saturday ..21 { app., and app.
mtns. & apps.

NOTICE.—The days (if any) on which the Lords Justices shall be engaged in the Exchequer Court, or at the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, are excepted.

V. C. Sir JOHN STUART.

Lincoln's Inn.

Friday, Feb. 7 { The First Seal.—
Motions & causes.
Saturday .. 8 { Ptns., sht. caus.,
and causes.

Monday10
Tuesday11
Wednesday ..12 { Causes.

Thursday ..13 { The Second Seal.—
Motions & causes.

Friday14 { Petitions & causes.
Saturday15 { Sht. causes & caus.
Monday17
Tuesday18
Wednesday ..19 { Causes.

Thursday ..20 { The Third Seal.—
Mtns. and causes.
Friday21 { Petitions & causes.
Saturday22 { Sht. causes & caus.
Monday24
Tuesday25
Wednesday ..26 { Causes.

Thursday ..27 { The Fourth Seal.—
Mtns. and causes.
Friday28 { Petitions & causes.
Saturday29 { Sht. causes & caus.
Monday Mar. 2
Tuesday3
Wednesday ..4 { Causes.

Thursday ..5 { The Fifth Seal.—
Mtns. & causes.
Friday6 { Petitions & causes.
Saturday7 { Sht. caus. & caus.
Monday9
Tuesday10
Wednesday ..11 { Causes.

Thursday ..12 { The Sixth Seal.—
Mtns. and causes.
Friday13 { Petitions & causes
Saturday14 { Sht. causes & caus.
Monday16
Tuesday17
Wednesday ..18 { Causes.

Thursday ..19 { The Seventh Seal.—
Mtns. and causes.
Friday20 { Ptns. and causes.
Saturday21 { Sht. causes & caus.

N.B.—Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

No cause, motion for decree, or further consideration, except by order of the Court, may be marked to stand over, if it shall be within 12 of the last cause or matter in the printed paper of the day for hearing.

V. C. Sir W. P. WOOD.

Lincoln's Inn.

Friday, Feb. 7 { The First Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Saturday .. 8 { Ptns., sht. caus.,
adj. sums., and
general paper.

Monday10
Tuesday11
Wednesday ..12 { General paper.

Thursday ..13 { The Second Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday14 { General paper.

Thursday ..15 { Ptns., sht. caus.,
adj. sums., and
general paper.

Monday17
Tuesday18
Wednesday ..19 { General paper.

Thursday ..20 { The Third Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday21 { General paper.

Thursday ..22 { Ptns., sht. causes
adj. sums., & gen
paper.

Monday24
Tuesday25
Wednesday ..26 { General paper.

Thursday ..27 { The Fourth Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday28 { General paper.

Thursday ..29 { Ptns., sht. caus.,
adj. sums., and
general paper.

Monday Mar. 2
Tuesday3
Wednesday ..4 { General paper.

Thursday ..5 { The Fifth Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday6 { General paper.

Thursday ..7 { adj. sums., and
general paper.

Monday9
Tuesday10
Wednesday ..11 { General paper.

Thursday ..12 { The Sixth Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday13 { General paper.

Thursday ..14 { Ptns., sht. causes,
adj. sums., & gen.
pa.

Monday16
Tuesday17
Wednesday ..18 { General paper.

Thursday ..19 { The Seventh Seal.—
Mtns. & gen. pa.
Friday20 { Ptns. sht. causes,
adj. sums., and
general paper.

Saturday ..21 { Ptns., sht. caus.,
adj. sums., and
general paper.

N.B.—Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

V. C. SIR RICHARD MALINS.

Lincoln's Inn.

Friday, Feb. 7 { The First Seal.—
Mtns., adj. sums.
& gen. pa.
Saturday .. 8 { Ptns., sht. causes,
& gen. pa.

Monday10
Tuesday11
Wednesday ..12 { General paper.

Thursday ..13 { The Second Seal.—
Mtns., adj. sums.,
& gen. pa.

Friday14 { Ptns. & gen. pa.
Saturday ..15 { Short causes and
general paper.

Monday17
Tuesday18
Wednesday ..19 { General paper.

Thursday ..20 { The Third Seal.—
Mtns., adj. sums.,
& gen. pa.

Friday21 { Ptns. & gen. pa.
Saturday ..22 { Short causes and
general paper.

Monday24
Tuesday25
Wednesday ..26 { General paper.

Thursday ..27 { The Fourth Seal.—
Mtns., adj. sums.
& gen. pa.

Friday28 { Ptns. & gen. pa.
Saturday ..29 { Sht. caus., and
general paper.

Monday Mar. 2
Tuesday3
Wednesday ..4 { General paper.

Thursday ..5 { The Fifth Seal.—
Mtns., adj. sums.,
& gen. pa.

Friday6 { Ptns. & gen. pa.
Saturday ..7 { Sht. causes and
general paper.

Monday9
Tuesday10
Wednesday ..11 { General paper.

Thursday ..12 { The Sixth Seal.—
Mtns., adj. sums.,
& gen. pa.

Friday13 { Ptns. & gen. pa.
Saturday ..14 { Sht. causes, and
general paper.

Monday16
Tuesday17
Wednesday ..18 { General paper.

Thursday ..19 { The Seventh Seal.—
Mtns., adj. sums.,
& gen. pa.

Friday20 { Short causes and
general paper.

Saturday ..21 { Short causes and
general paper.

N.B.—Any causes intended to be heard as short causes must be so marked at least one clear day before the same can be put in the paper to be so heard.

WINDING UP.

SOLICITORS' COSTS.

In future no payment will be made on account of costs until they are actually taxed and certified.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS' REMUNERATION.

No application for remuneration will be entertained during the present sitting, unless it is made and the evidence in support left with the chief clerk on or before the 14th March, 1868.

Master of the Rolls Chambers,
29th January, 1868.

SPRING ASSIZES.

In addition to the Home, Norfolk, and Northern circuits, given in our last number, the following have been fixed:—Oxford.—Kelly, C.B., and Keating, J.—Reading, February 26; Oxford, 29; Worcester, March 4; Stafford, 10; Shrewsbury, 19; Hereford, 24; Monmouth, 26; Gloucester, 31.

Midland.—Shee and Montague Smith, J.J.—Warwick, February 26; Derby, March 3; Nottingham, March 7; Lincoln, 13; York, 17; and Leeds, March 21.

South Wales.—Pigott, B.—Haverfordwest, February 24; Cardigan, 27; Carmarthen, 29; Swansea, March 5; Brecon, 19; Presteigne, 25, Chester, 28.

Western.—Bovill, C.J., and Blackburn, J.—Winchester, February 26; Dorchester, March 4; Exeter, 7; Bodmin, 13; Taunton, 18; Devizes, 24; Bristol, 27.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Court will hold sittings out of term on Saturday, the 1st, Monday, the 3rd, Tuesday, the 4th, and Monday, the 10th days of February next, and also on the 17th, for the purpose of giving judgment in cases pending. At the commencement of the sittings the Court will first take the cases in the country now trial paper, except those tried before the Lord Chief Justice, who will be sitting at *Nisi Prius*, and so unable to attend *in banco*.

COMMON PLEAS.

This Court will on Wednesday the 5th, Thursday the 6th, Monday the 10th, Tuesday the 11th, and Wednesday the 12th days of February, hold sittings, and will proceed in disposing of the Country now trials, and of the cases standing in the special paper of this Court; and will also proceed to give judgment in the cases which will then be standing over for the consideration of the Court.

And this Court will also hold a sitting on Monday the 24th of February next, to give judgment in the cases (if any) which will then be standing over for the consideration of the Court.

EXCHEQUER.

This Court will hold sittings on Friday the 7th, Saturday the 8th, Monday the 10th, Tuesday the 11th, and Wednesday the 12th days of February, and will, at such sittings, proceed in disposing of the business then pending in the paper of new trials and in the special paper, and will also hold a sitting on Friday the 28th day of February, and will on the said 28th day of February proceed in giving judgment in matters then standing for judgment.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

Sittings at Nisi Prius, in Middlesex and London, before the Right Honourable Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, after Hilary Term, 1868.

MIDDLESEX.

Saturday, February 1, to Wednesday, February 12, both both inclusive, Special Juries, and Common Juries.

LONDON.

Thursday, February 13, to Friday February 28, both inclusive, Special Juries, and Common Juries.

The Court will sit at ten o'clock each day.

A second Court will sit for the trial of causes when necessary.

The sittings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council will be resumed on Monday. There are three cases for judgment, and a number of Indian appeals for hearing.

Sir Roundell Palmer is reported to be preparing a hymn-book for Congregational use, the accompanying tunes being in process of arrangement by Mr. John Hullah.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that it is not the business of Congress to settle rights under treaties except purely political rights, that work falling to the judiciary.

The new Royal Commission to inquire into the state of Primary Education in Ireland comprises the Right Hon. Michael Morris, fourth judge of the Irish Court of Common Pleas, and William Brooke, Esq. Q.C., one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland.

The *Dublin Express* states, on the authority of its London correspondent, that some of the assistant Boundary Commissioners having, in their report, adopted the principle of grouping, their reports have been sent back for amendment. The same authority says that another difficulty has been caused by others of the assistant commissioners enlarging the boundaries of some of the partially disfranchised boroughs, so as to entitle them to two members instead of one.

A discussion arose in the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday as to the extent of the "tubman's" privileges. Mr. Henry James claimed precedence in showing cause against a rule which had been obtained by Mr. Day. The Chief Baron, however, said that the "tubman's" privilege was confined to the right of making motions himself, and could not be extended to give him the right of showing cause against motions made by others.

Winding-up cases have been much complained of as engrossing the time of the Chancery judges to so large an extent. Taken collectively they certainly have absorbed a very great amount of time, but as single cases they must yield the palm to patent litigation. This cases of *Betts v. Neilson* and *Betts v. De Vitre*, heard together before the Lord Chancellor, have occupied his lordship during the whole of Hilary Term, consisting of seventeen working days. The case, therefore, rivals last year's case of *Bovill v. Orate*. We are afraid to imagine for how many weeks Mr. Betts' capules and Mr. Bovill's flour machinery, all proceedings in both matters added together, have occupied the Chancery judges.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENGLISH FUNDS AND RAILWAY STOCK.

LAST QUOTATION, Jan. 31, 1868.

[From the Official List of the actual business transacted.]

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 93½
Ditto for Account, 93½
5 per Cent. Reduced, 94
New 3 per Cent., 94
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94 77
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '72
Annuities, Jan. '80—

Annuities, April, '85
Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908
Ex Billa, £1000, per Ct. 29 p m
Ditto, £500, Do.—26 p m
Ditto, £100 & £200, 26 p m
Bank of England Stock, 8½ per
Ct. (last half-year), 348
Ditto for Account.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stk., 104 p Ct. Apr. '74, 217
Ditto for Account
Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '80 112
Ditto for Account
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88 101½
Ditto, ditto, Certificates,
Ditto Enhanced Ppr., 4 per Cent 87½

Ind. Inf. Fr., 5 p Ct., Jan. '73 103½
Ditto, 5 p Ct., May, '73, 108½
Ditto Debentures, per Cent.,
April, '84—
Do. Do. 5 per Cent., Aug. '73
Do. Bonds, 5 per Ct., £1000,—pm
Ditto, ditto, under £1000, 42 pm

RAILWAY STOCK.

Shares.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	87
Stock	Caledonian	100	75½
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	90
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	31½
Stock	Do., East Anglian Stock, No. 2	100	8
Stock	Great Northern	100	108½
Stock	Do., A Stock*	100	109
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	38
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	46½
Stock	Do., West Midland—Oxford	100	30
Stock	Do., do.—Newport	100	31
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	125½
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	45
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	13½
Stock	London and North-Western	100	110
Stock	London and South-Western	100	82
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	144½
Stock	Metropolitan	100	117½
Stock	Midland	100	107
Stock	Do., Birmingham and Derby	100	76
Stock	North British	100	35½
Stock	North London	100	116
10	Do., 1866	5	6½
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	62
Stock	South Devon	100	44
Stock	South-Eastern	100	69½
Stock	Taff Vale	100	148

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share.
3000	5 pc & bs	Clerical, Med. & Gen. Life	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4000	40 pc & bs	Country ...	100	10	0 30 10 0
4000	5 pc & bs	Eagle ...	50	5	0 0 7 0 0
10000	7½ 2s 6d pc	Equity and Law ...	100	5	0 0 7 15 0
20000	7½ 2s 6d pc	English & Scot. Law Life	50	3	10 0 4 17 6
3700	5 per cent.	Equitable Reversionary...	105	...	86 0 0
4600	5 per cent.	Do. New ...	50	50	0 0 10 0 0
5000	5 & 3 p sh b	Gresham Life ...	20	5	0 0 0
20000	5 per cent.	Guardian ...	100	30	0 0 43 10 0
20000	5 per cent.	Home & Col. Ass., Limitd.	50	5	0 0 17 6 0
7500	8½ per cent.	Imperial Life ...	100	10	0 0 15 10 0
50000	6 per cent.	Law Fire ...	100	2	10 0 4 2 6
100000	3½ pr cent.	Law Life ...	100	10	0 0 83 10 0
100000	10 per cent.	Law Union ...	10	10	0 0 16 6 0
20000	9s 6d pr sh	Legal & General Life ...	50	8	0 0 9 0 0
20000	5 per cent.	London & Provincial Law	50	4	17 8 4 1 3
40000	10 pc & bs	North Brit. & Mercantile	50	6	5 0 15 10 0
2500	12½ & bns	Provident Life ...	100	10	0 0 38 0 0
6892½	20 per cent.	Royal Exchange...	Stock	All	300 0 0
—	6½ per cent.	Sun Fire	All	203 0 0
4000	...	Do. Life	All	63 0 0

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday Night.

The funds, during the past week, have continued active and buoyant. The fluctuations of the French market have apparently diminished very much in their influence on this side of the Channel, and the new French loan has produced a favourable impression. The Share Markets also exhibit a continuance of improvement. Railway Stocks have shown much steadiness, and in Foreign Securities the changes have been principally upward. Taking a comprehensive glance at all the markets, the past week has been a healthy one, and prognosticators are hopeful for the future.

A meeting of the creditors of Overend, Gurney, & Co., has been announced for Monday, the 3rd.

Rentes 68½ 47c.

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

AT THE MART.

Jan. 8.—By Messrs. GADDEN, ELLIS, & SCORER.

Freehold residence, No. 31, Gloucester-square, Bloomsbury; let on lease at £22 10s. per annum—Sold for £310.

Leasehold ground-rents, amounting to £28 12s. per annum (for 35 years), arising from 14 houses, situate in Gainsford-street, and Richmond-road, Barnsbury—Sold for £1,175.

Leasehold, 2 houses, Nos. 68 and 61, College-place, College street, Camden-town, annual value, £35 each; term, 39½ years, from 1819, at £10 10s. per annum—Sold for £465.

Jan. 10.—By Mr. V. BUCKLAND.

Freehold estate, known as Hockerville Corn Mill, with residence, granaries, stores, stabling, &c., situate at Bishop's Stortford, Herts, together with machinery and going gear—Sold for £1,675.

By Messrs. FOSTER.

Freehold plot of land, with 3 messuages thereon, Nos. 12, 13, and 14, Fitzroy-place, Kentish-town—Sold for £1,230.

Freehold ground-rents, sold by direction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, amounting to £1,500 per annum, secured upon houses, shops, and premises, situate in Garrick-street, Covent-garden, and Long-acre, in 22 lots, as follows:—

Lot 1, a ground-rent of £108 per annum—Sold for £2, 00.

2,	"	46 10s.	"	"	1,230.
3,	"	20	"	"	550.
4,	"	37	"	"	960.
5,	"	90	"	"	2,400.
6,	"	289	"	"	7,350.
7,	"	94	"	"	2,440.
8,	"	55	"	"	1,460.
9,	"	25	"	"	640.
10,	"	80	"	"	2,020.
11,	"	100	"	"	2,350.
12,	"	100	"	"	2,600.
13,	"	60	"	"	1,530.
14,	"	30	"	"	780.
15,	"	230	"	"	5,850.
16,	"	70	"	"	1,750.
17,	"	16	"	"	480.
18,	"	12	"	"	400.
19,	"	30	"	"	800.
20,	"	45	"	"	1,240.
21,	"	12	"	"	400.
22,	"	40	"	"	1,070.

Freehold house, shop, and premises, No. 18, New-street, Covent-garden; let on lease at £180 per annum—Sold for £3,600.

Freehold premises, No. 63, St. Martin's-lane; let on lease at £200 per annum—Sold for £4,000.

Freehold, 3 houses and premises, Nos. 64 to 66, St. Martin's-lane, producing £220 per annum—Sold for £4,000.

Jan. 16.—Messrs. C. C. & T. MOONS.

Freehold house, known as Acorn Villa, Ford-road, Old Ford, Bow; let at £55 per annum—Sold for £1,030.

Freehold business premises, Nos. 184, Brick-lane, Spitalfields; let on lease at £50 per annum—Sold for £1,040.

Freehold, 2 houses, situate in Broad-street, Martin-street, Broadway Stratford, producing £44 4s. per annum—Sold for £420.

Jan. 21.—By Messrs. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, & FARMER.

Copyhold, 2 cottages, known as Ivy and May Cottages, Mount Pleasant, Crouch End, Hornsey; let at £32 10s. per annum—Sold for £1,120.

By Mr. THOS. FISHER.

Freehold ground-rents, amounting to £274 18s. per annum, secured upon 59 houses, situate in Herne-hill, Wanless, and Wingmoor-roads, Cold Harbour-lane, Brixton—Sold for £5,465.

By Messrs. CANDY & LUCKIN.

Leasehold, 6 houses, Nos. 4 to 9, Euseby-park-terrace, Seven Sisters-road, Holloway, annual value, £50 each; term, 99 years from 1856, at £5 per annum—Sold for £2,845.

Jan. 22.—By Messrs. NORTON, TRIST, WATNEY, & CO.

Freehold estate, known as Cookham Farm, in the parishes of East Grinstead, Horstead, and Keynes, Sussex, comprising a farm-house, with homestead, buildings, and 70a. 3c. of arable, pasture, and woodlands—Sold for £2,030.

Freehold residence, known as Pitt-place, with grounds, gardens, farm, homesteads, and 33 acres of arable and pasture lands, situate in the parish of Mottestone, Isle of Wight—Sold for £2,420.

Freehold, 27a. 3c. 39p. of arable, pasture, and wood land, in the parish of Brixton, Isle of Wight—Sold for £950.

Freehold, 2a. 2r. 1p. of meadow land, situate as above—Sold for £155.

An undivided moiety of and in the farm and lands known as Strouds or Hawkes Hill, otherwise AXELIS, in the parish of Mottestone, Isle of Wight, comprising 4 fields with building and garden, containing 12a. 1r. 8p.—Sold for £340.

Freehold residence, known as "Cariabrooke Cottage," Cariabrooke, Isle of Wight; let at £14 per annum—Sold for £110.

Jan. 29.—By Messrs. EDWIN FOX AND BOU-FIELD.

Freehold Ground Rent of £2,652 per annum, arising from an extensive property in Gracechurch-street; with valuable reversion, at the end of sixty-three years from Midsummer, 1867—Sold for £18,000.

Leasehold Business Premises, Nos. 14 and 15, Poultry; estimated value £1,800 per annum; term 81 years from 29th September, 1865, at £780 per annum—Sold for £3,300.

AT THE GUILDHALL COFFEE HOUSE.

Jan. 7.—By Mr. JAS. CLEMMANS.

Freehold, 2 houses, Nos. 4 and 5, Constable-alley, High-street, Hoxton, producing £33 12s. per annum; also a piece of land adjoining—Sold for £480.

Jan. 15.—By Messrs. GREEN.

Leasehold residence, No. 17, Finchley-road, annual value, £200; term, 62½ years from Christmas last, at £15 per annum—Sold for £2,350.

Jan. 16.—By Mr. MARSH.

Leasehold house and shop, No. 245, Pentonville-road; let at £100 per annum; term, 18 years unexpired, at £70 per annum—Sold for £100.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

JAMES—On Jan. 24, at the Hollin's, Crosby, near Liverpool, the wife of T. H. James, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

OXLEY—On Jan. 23, at 60, Hungerford-road, Islington, the wife of Frederick Oxley, Esq., Solicitor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

TANNER—CURTIS—On Jan. 16, at Harting, Sussex, William Benford Tanner, Esq., Solicitor, Rye, Sussex, son of John Tanner, Esq., Solicitor, Speenhamland, Berks, to Anne, daughter of the late William Curtis, Surgeon, of Harting.

WAKE—STEWART—On Jan. 18, at St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark, T. Hibbert Ware, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Hale Barns, Cheshire, to Mary Clementina, daughter of the late Duncan Stewart, Esq.

DEATHS.

ABEL—On Jan. 26, at 30, Bedford-place, Russell-square, John Abel, Esq., of the Middle Temple, aged 60.

CONINGTON—On Jan. 26, at Boston, Henry James Conington, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of 11, South-square, Gray's-inn, aged 41.

DEVERELL—On Jan. 23, at 33, Onslow-gardens, S.W., John, son of William Henry Deverell, Esq., aged 8 days.

HANDSCOMB—On Jan. 25, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Handcomb Esq., Solicitor, Aynhill, Bedfordshire.
JACKSON—On Jan. 25, at Ealing, Middlesex, John Claude, son of Howard William Mansfield Jackson, Esq., Solicitor, aged 14.
LAWRANCE—On Nov. 29, at Shanghai, China, Edward Lawrence, son of Edward Lawrence, of Old Jewry-chambers, and of Sussex-place, Regent's-park, aged 36.
SMITH—On Jan. 23, at his residence, Ormond-terrace, Richmond, Surrey, Henry Smith, Esq., Solicitor, aged 64.
STUART—On Jan. 28, at Glasgow, Julia, daughter of William Stuart, Esq., W.S., Peebles.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding-up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1868.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Saint Just Consols Mining Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Jan 17, directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, on Feb 22 at 12. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Feb 17, notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or his agents. Hod & Co, Truro, Petitioner's solicitors.

Valencia Land Company (Limited).—Creditors are required on or before March 17, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to Richard Oliveron Yeats, Clermont-pl, Brixton-rd. Saturday, April 11 at 11, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

British Exchequer Life Assurance Company (Registered).—By direction of Vice-Chancellor Wood, notice is hereby given, that he will, on Tuesday, Feb 11 at 12, at his chambers, 11, New-sq, proceed to make a call on the several persons who are settled on the list of contributories; and purposes that such call shall be for twenty-five shillings per share.

STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

Wheal Ludcott and Wrey Consols Mines Company.—Petition for winding up, presented Jan 18, directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, on Thursday, Feb 20 at 11. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Feb 17. Fisher & Son, Solicitors for the petitioner.

TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1868.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Anglo Romano Water Company (Limited).—Creditors are required, on or before Feb 14, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Frederick Bennett, 1, New Broad-st, Mercer & Mercer, Mincing-lane, solicitors to the liquidator.

Cotton Plantation Company of Natal (Limited).—Creditors residing in England are required, on or before March 1, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Engelback and Rodolf, 2, Gresham-bldgs, Basinghall-st. Monday, March 9 at 11, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims of the English creditors.

Church and Country Newspaper Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Wood has, by an order dated Jan 18, ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. Rhodes & Co, Chancery-lane, solicitors for the petitioner.

Imperial Austrian Gas Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Malins has, by an order dated Jan 18, appointed Henry Threlkeld Edwards 1, Tokenhouse-yard, provisional official liquidator.

Langham Hotel Company (Limited).—The Master of the Rolls has, by an order dated Jan 18, ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. And his Lordship did appoint Henry Mangrave, Sussex-gardens, Regent's-park, Forster Graham, Oxford-st, and Edwin Henry Galesworthy, York terrace, Regent's-park, official liquidators. Pead, St George-st, Westminster, solicitor for the petitioners.

London Chemical Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Stuart has, by an order dated Jan 17, ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above company be continued. Hillyer & Fenwick, Fenchurch-st, solicitors for the liquidator.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1868.

United Printers' Burial Society, Railway Inn, Hanley, Stafford, Jan 21
Loyal United Brothers' Friendly Society, Fire Engine Inn, St George's Gloucester, Jan 23.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1868.

Allen, Nathaniel, Eppingham, Rutland, Farmer. Feb 20. Wilson & Atter, M. R.

Bassett, Peter, Brynmair, Dolgelly, Merioneth, Gent. Feb 20. Griffiths & Bassett, V.C. Wood.

Russell, Alex, Thistle-grove, Brompton, Esq. Feb 12. Hill & Chancery, V.C. Malins.

TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1868.

Archer, Geo, Lpool, Licensed Victualler. March 10. Lane & Archer, V.C. Stuart.

Ernau, Harold Augustus, Aylsham, Norfolk, Esq. Feb 23. Ernau & Heygate, V.C. Wood.

Glyde, John, Yeovil, Somerset, Gent. Feb 29. Bartlett & Glyde, V.C. Malins.

Hughes, John, Sutton, Chester, Butcher. March 2. Davenport & Hughes, V.C. Stuart.

Hutley, John, High-st, Bloomsbury, Cheesemonger. Feb 25. Timms & Turner, V.C. Malins.

Lazenby, Jas, Faxon, York, Farmer. March 9. Lazenby & Lazenby, V.C. Stuart.

Scott, Richd, Walworth-rd, Baker. Feb 18. White & Sampson, V.C. Wood.

Wells, Sabina, Droitwich, Worcester, Widow. Feb 26. Collins v Wells, V.C. Stuart.

Advertisements under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24, 1868.

Adams, Thos, Gt Malvern, Worcester, Plumber. Feb 29. Hughes, Worcester.
Barlow, Hy Walter, St Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, Esq. March 28.
Butter, John, Aldermanbury.
Berrin, Christian, Huddersfield, York, Pork Butcher. April 1. Jones & Hird, Huddersfield.
Bilton, Thos, Ivy-cottage, Brixton-hill, Attorney. March 17. Bilton, Coleman-st.
Crealock, Ann, Stanhope-pl, Hyde-pk, Widow. Feb 29. Clarke & Co, Coleman-st.
Davison, Wm Thos, Connaught's Quay, Flint, Merchant. March 14. Jenkins & Rae, Lpool.
Dent, Mary, Battersea-rise, Spinster. Feb 28. Harrison & Co, Gray's-inn-square.
Dunn, Ann, Lower Homerton, Spinster. Feb 22. Hugh Malchar, Ingham-pl, Leytonstone-rd.
Gough, Wm, Birkenhead, Chester, Ironmonger. Feb 23. Downham, Birkenhead.
Harris, Geo Fredk, Torrington-sq, Esq. Feb 20. Harris, Bishopsgate-churchyard.
Hewitt, Rev. Wm, Amcroft, Northumberland. Feb 18. Sharp & Ullithorne, Field-ct, Gray's-inn.
Hexney, Alexander, Paynton-st, Poplar, Sail Maker. Feb 8. Noon & Davies, Archibald White, King-st, St James, Westminster, Lieut.-Gen. R. A. March 1. Venning & Co, Tokenhouse-yard.
Hubert, John, Bath, Posting Master. March 12. Hill, Bath.
Hunter, Jeremiah Lockwood, Mansfield, Nottingham, Gent. March 21. Burton & Son, Nottingham.
Johanson, Rev. Arthur, Canonbury-sq, Islington. March 2. Makinson & Carpenter, Elm-ct, Temple.
Leaves, Thos, Lea, Derby, Baker. Jan 30. Smedley, Lea Mills.
Lever, Sarah, Clarence-ter, Albion-rd, Stoke Newington, Spinster. March 3. Lawrie & Keen, Dean's-ct, Doctor's-commis.
Mazington, Wm, Salop, Farmer. March 19. Heane, Newport.
Pain, Philip, Weekley, Northampton, Land Agent. March 24. Nicoll & Co, Howard-st, Strand.
Panes, Joseph, Hanover-st, Islington, Gent. Feb 24. Nash & Co, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-st.
Penson, Charlotte Barnes, Chester, Widow. Feb 11. Brown, Chester.
Plumpton, Jas, Lpool, Esq. March 14. Jenkins & Rae, Lpool.
Pulford, Wm, Hooker, Downshire-hill, Hampstead, Gent. March 2. Bertram, Library-chambers, Temple.
Soley, Susannah, Clarence-ter, Albion-rd, Stoke Newington, Widow. Feb 20. Lawrie & Keen, Dean's-ct, Doctor's-commis.
Wallis, Chas, Lendenhall-st, Insurance Agent. March 25. Lewis & Watson, Pudding-lane.
Watson, Mary Ann, Freemantle, Southampton, Widow. March 16. Hickman, Southampton.
Wildman, Alice, Woodfield in Eaton, Lancaster, Widow. Feb 22. Sharp & Son, Lancaster.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 1868.

Johnstone, Rev. Robt Abercrombie, Ingrave Rectory, Essex. March 15. Freve & Co, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Beating, Wm, Hurst Barns Farm, Sussex, Farmer. March 2. Jones, Lewes.
Dawe, Wm, Puddimore, Somerset, Yeoman. March 7. Watts.
Flexney, Alex, Paynton-st, Poplar, Sail Maker. Feb 8. Noon & Davies, New Broad-st.
Hughes, Arthur Octavius, Lieut 18th Hussars. March 14. Warry & Co, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Kenward, John, Uckfield, Suffolk, Farmer. March 2. Jones, Lewes.
Newburn, Fras, Darlington, Durham, Gent. March 1. Hutchinson & Lucas, Darlington.
Newby, Wm, Manningham, York, Game Dealer. March 2. Humble, Bradford.
Park, Archibald, Stone, nr Gravesend, Kent, Colonel. Feb 29. Brydone, Petworth.
Price, Edwd, Fembridge, Hereford, Farmer. March 1. Burrup & Co, Gloucester.
Sage, Rev. Chas Arthur, Vicar of Brackley Northampton. March 7.
Booty & Butt, Raymond-bldg, Gray's-inn.
Sale, Sophia, Westerham, Kent, Spinster. March 8. Carnell, Seven-oaks.
Sheppard, Robt, Winchcomb, Gloucester, Plumber. Feb 29. Wood, Winchcomb.
Smith, Jas, Wordsley, Stafford, Gent. Feb 20. Harward & Co, Stour-bridge.
Standly, Thos Ryley, Vorley-villas, Highgate, Esq. March 1. Dale & Stretton, Gray's-inn-sq.
Viton, Benj Hugh, Ilford, Essex, Bone Merchant. Feb 27. Yetts, Temple-chambers, Fleet-st.
Webster, Mary Ann, Chatteris, Cambridge, Spinster. Feb 28. Greene & Co, Huntingdon.
Westbrook, Eliz, Gt Marlow, Bucks, Widow. March 17. Hanalip, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.

Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24, 1868.

Abbott, John, Nottingham, Homeopathic Chemist. Jan 20. Comp. Reg Jan 20.
Akenhead, Wm, Blyth, Northumberland, Grocer. Jan 3. Asst. Reg Jan 23.
Bailey, Joseph, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Boot Dealer. Jan 11. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
Barnett, Morris, White-st, Cutler-st, Houndsditch, General Dealer. Jan 13. Comp. Reg Jan 22.
Bennett, Geo, & Benj Bennett, Leeds, Builders. Jan 21. Asst. Reg Jan 24.

Billing, Thos, Northampton, Innkeeper. Jan 11. Comp. Reg Jan 23.
Burgess, John Hewitt, Birm, Druggist. Jan 12. Comp. Reg Jan 23.
Burton, Thos Bury, St Just, Cornwall, Innkeeper. Dec 26. Asst. Reg.
Chifney, Sarah Mary, Bolton-row, May-fair, Widow. Jan 23. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
Chittenden, Nathaniel Walter, Fenchurch-st, Colonial Broker. Jan 22. Comp. Reg Jan 23.
Chulow, Wm, Sheffield, Comm Agent. Jan 20. Comp. Reg Jan 23.
Cook, Geo, White Notley, Essex, Innkeeper. Jan 8. Asst. Reg Jan 23.
Cook, John, Jarrow, Durham, Draper. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 22.
Cottle, John, Grange-rd, Bermudesey, Grocer. Jan 13. Comp. Reg Jan 23.
Craswell, Wm, Aberyswith-ter, Islington, Cheesemonger. Jan 1. Comp. Reg Jan 23.
Davies, David, Rhymney, Monmouth, Builder. Jan 13. Asst. Reg Jan 23.
Davies, Thos, Ebbw Vale, Monmouth, Grocer. Jan 14. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
Dobson, John, Lytham, Lancaster, Cab Proprietor. Dec 30. Comp. Reg Jan 21.
Edey, Wm Andrew, Sheffield, Grocer. Dec 28. Asst. Reg Jan 23.
Evans, Thos, Sheffield, Manufacturer. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 22.
Everitt, Fredk, Bishop Auckland, Durham, Auctioneer. Jan 7. Comp. Reg Jan 22.
Gamble, Thos, Chestow-pl, Bayswater, Farmer. Jan 18. Comp. Reg Jan 21.
Gilbert, Geo, Oxford-st, Refreshment House Keeper. Jan 17. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
Haddock, Wm, Birm, Fruit Salesman. Jan 11. Comp. Reg Jan 23.
Haden, Wm, & Wm Hy Haden, Dudley, Worcester, Iron Masters. Dec 16. Asst. Reg Jan 23.
Hayward, Fras Hawksworth, Northampton, Surveyor. Jan 15. Asst. Reg Jan 21.
Heckell, Chas, Russell-st, Rotherhithe, Ship Chandler. Jan 15. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
Ingle, Hugh, Leeds, Bookkeeper. Jan 20. Comp. Reg Jan 23.
Jarrett, George, Birm, Grocer. Jan 16. Comp. Reg Jan 23.
Jones, Wm Hamlet, Newport, Monmouth, Grocer. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 22.
Langman, Wm, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Clothier. Jan 9. Comp. Reg Jan 22.
Lawrence, Julius, Gibson-sq, Solicitor. Jan 6. Comp. Reg Jan 22.
Longland, Thos, Yardley, Hastings, Northampton, Farmer. Jan 11. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
Lovell, Thos, High-st, Shadwell, Builder. Jan 16. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
Marshall, James, Kingston-upon-Hull, Beershop Keeper. Jan 6. Comp. Reg Jan 22.
Mawby, Wm, Birkenhead, Chester, Ironmonger. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 22.
McLean, Alex, Albert-st, Romington, Draper. Dec 27. Asst. Reg Jan 21.
Millsom, Wm Hy, Littlehampton, Sussex, Schoolmaster. Dec 20. Comp. Reg Jan 23.
Minns, Chas, Eye, Suffolk, Draper. Dec 28. Comp. Reg Jan 20.
Morgan, Morgan, Hopkin's-town, nr Pontypridd, Glamorgan, Grocer. Jan 13. Asst. Reg Jan 23.
Newman, James Shobrook, Robinson's-row, High-st, Kingsland, Baker. Dec 24. Comp. Reg Jan 20.
Nield, Wm Robt, Aldermanbury, Shirt Manufacturer, Jan 13. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
O'Brien, John Francis, Birchin-lane, Lombard-st, Gent. Jan 15. Comp. Reg Jan 23.
Payne, Wm Hy, Lombard-st, Mercantile Agent. Jan 22. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
Potts, Thos, Conssett, Durham, Draper. Dec 26. Comp. Reg Jan 22.
Preistley, Saml Skelton, Menskip, York, Gent. Jan 18. Comp. Reg Jan 21.
Rogers, Hy, Glasshouse-st, Mint-st, Whitechapel, Licensed Victualer. Jan 23. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
Sargeant, John, Hatfield, Hertford, Surveyor. Jan 2. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
Shaw, Joshua, Felling Shore, Durham Ship Chandler. Dec 30. Asst. Reg Jan 24.
Smith, Chas John, Grovehill-ter, Surrey, Surgeon. Jan 18. Comp. Reg Jan 20.
Smith, Fredk Wm, Roxeth, Harrow, Carpenter. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 23.
Stafford, John, Leeds, Slate Merchant. Dec 30. Asst. Reg Jan 24.
Stanchiffe, Thos, Manch, Comm Agent. Jan 21. Asst. Reg Jan 23.
Trigg, Geo, St John's-ter, Waddon, New-rd, Croydon, Builder. Jan 14. Comp. Reg Jan 23.
Waghorn, Richd, Old Brentford, Paper Stainer. Jan 21. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
Wallace, Joseph, Ryton, Durham, Farmer. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 21.
Watson, Arthur, Longtown, Cumberland, Provision Merchant. Jan 6. Comp. Reg Jan 23.
Whitehurst, Edw'n, Macclesfield, Chester, Provision Dealer. Jan 21. Comp. Reg Jan 23.
Wilson, Geo, Fenrith, Cumberland, Watchmaker. Dec 24. Comp. Reg Jan 21.
Yargood, Roberts Bayes, Sheffield, General Dealer. Jan 10. Asst. Reg Jan 23.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 1868.

Barr, Richd Roberts, Plumstead, Kent, Baker. Jan 22. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
Bell, Walter John, New-inn, Strand, Gent. Jan 17. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
Bell, Adolphus Wm Geo, New-inn, Strand, Gent. Jan 17. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
Bennett, Sidney, St George's-sq, Pimlico, Medical Practitioner. Jan 21. Comp. Reg Jan 27.

- Bevan, Wm, Cwm-tureh, Glamorgan, Draper. Dec 28. Comp. Reg Jan 25.
- Boulding, John, Sheffield, Grocer. Jan 23. Asst. Reg Jan 27.
- Bowler, Chas, Llanhenock, Monmouth, Licensed Victualler. Jan 1. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
- Bright, Andrew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sailmaker. Jan 23. Comp. Reg Jan 25.
- Brown, Isaac Baker, jun, Cambridge-st, Hyde Park, Surgeon. Jan 18. Asst. Reg Jan 27.
- Browse, Arthur, Torquay, Devon, Hatter. Jan 1. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
- Bryon, David, Cloudeley-st, Islington, Gent. Jan 2. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
- Buck, Thos, Carlton-rd, Peckham, Merchant. Dec 20. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Clarke, Walter Benj, Coventry, Watch Manufacturer. Jan 25. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Clough, Francis, Bradford, York, Grocer. Jan 20. Comp. Reg Jan 25.
- Cobb, John Storer, Percy-house, Holly-mount, Hampstead, Gent. Jan 22. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
- Connor, Robt Womersley, Wakefield, York, Tobacconist. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 25.
- Corking, Robt, Manch, Comm Agent. Jan 25. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Corner, Edwin, Hereford, Glazier. Jan 14. Comp. Reg Jan 25.
- Cram, Hy, Lpool, Ship Broker. Jan 23. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Crossman, Wm Hy Hughes, Newton Abbot, Devon, Marble Mason. Jan 7. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
- Debnay, Wm Hy, Erith, Kent, Grocer. Jan 20. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
- Dixon, Richd, New-inn, Strand, Gent. Jan 24. Comp. Reg Jan 25.
- Dover, Chas, Carlton-rd, Kentish Town, Carver. Jan 23. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Duffield, John Archer, Castle Hedingham, Essex, Ironmonger. Dec 31. Asst. Reg Jan 28.
- Edgar, John Andrew, Marylebone-lane, Gasfitter. Jan 23. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Evaus, Griffith, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Draper. Dec 31. Asst. Reg Jan 27.
- Ferne, Hy, Leamington, Warwick, Draper. Dec 28. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
- Fox, Geo, Earl-st, Edgware-rd, Builder. Jan 25. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
- Francis, Matthew Hy, Clayland-rd, Clapham-rd, Mining Engineer. Jan 27. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
- Freestone, Edwd Wason, Upper-st, Islington, Milliner. Jan 14. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Galloway, Geo, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Boot Maker. Jan 6. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
- Gardiner, Saml, Lpool, Provision Merchant. Jan 24. Asst. Reg Jan 27.
- Garratt, Fredk, Leicester, Watchmaker. Jan 14. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
- Goodwin, Geo, & Geo Germaine Goodwin, Lpool, Provision Merchants. Jan 8. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Grubb, John, Watson, & Arthur Robinson, Austinfriars, Marine Insurance Agent. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
- Guise, Joseph, Lickey End, Worcester, Licensed Victualler. Jan 3. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
- Harris, Jacob, Neath, Glamorgan, Merchant. Jan 25. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Harris, Cornelius Llanguenneck, Carmarthen, Farmer. Jan 23. Comp. Reg Jan 25.
- Haslem, Chris, Braintree, Essex, Grocer. Jan 13. Asst. Reg Jan 27.
- Hicks, John, Middlesbrough, York, Innkeeper. Jan 18. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
- Hoswells, George, Goswell-st, Zinc Manufacturer. Jan 15. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Hunt, Timothy, Pudsey, York, Linen Draper. Jan 8. Asst. Reg Jan 27.
- Inglis, Thos, Brock, Liverpool, Merchant. Jan 20. Asst. Reg Jan 28.
- Jacobs, Lewis, Mansell-st, Goodman's Fields, General Dealer. Jan 9. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Jennings, Benj Alexander, Hawthorn-grove, Penge, Bricklayer. Jan 1. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Jones, John, Kirkdale, Lancaster, Grocer. Jan 17. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
- Jones, John Chas, Landport, Southampton, Grocer. Dec 30. Asst. Reg Jan 24.
- Kanter, Adolph, Fleet-st, Tobacconist. Jan 3. Comp. Reg Jan 25.
- Keen, Benjamin, Bolsover-st, Portland-road, Bootmaker. Jan 3. Comp. Reg Jan 25.
- Kertland, Margaret, Rhyle, Flint, Widow. Jan 4. Asst. Reg Jan 27.
- King, John Turner, Birmingham, Licensed Victualler. Jan 15. Asst. Reg Jan 27.
- Melbourne, Newell, Lincoln, Innkeeper. Jan 15. Asst. Reg Jan 27.
- Metcalf, Joseph, Gt Grimsby, Lincoln, Coal Merchant. Dec 30. Asst. Reg Jan 25.
- Newboxin, Newgate Market, Meat Salesman. Jan 21. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
- Norman, Richd, Neweastle-upon-Tyne, Dining-room Proprietor. Pet Jan 5. Asst. Reg Jan 27.
- Payne, Thos, High-st, Notting-hill, Draper. Dec 31. Asst. Reg Jan 25.
- Plater, Chas, Hanger-hill, Acton, Brick Maker. Jan 24. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Potter, Ezra, Laton, Bedford, Dyer. Jan 16. Comp. Reg Jan 25.
- Pottinger, Chas Richmond, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Photographic Artist. Jan 22. Asst. Reg Jan 25.
- Powell, John, Birm, Leather Merchant. Dec 28. Comp. Reg Jan 25.
- Rat, John, Leicester, Baker. Jan 15. Asst. Reg Jan 28.
- Ratley, Fredk John, Church-st, Hackney, Draper. Jan 6. Asst. Reg Jan 25.
- Rees, Richd, & David John Rees, Parkend, Gloucester, Engine Fitters. Jan 7. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
- Reynolds, Arthur Jas, Milton-st, Dorset-sq, Grocer. Dec 31. Asst. Reg Jan 25.
- Robinson, Fredk Wm, Halifax, York, Grocer. Jan 12. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Robinson, Thos, King's Cliffe, Northampton, Grocer. Dec 31. Asst. Reg Jan 27.
- Rogers, Emma, Coventry, Draper. Jan 24. Asst. Reg Jan 27.
- Ruffle, John Frederic, Bridge-rd, Victoria pk. Jan 24. Comp. Reg Jan 25.
- Samuels, Lewis, Horfield, Gloucester, Farmer. Jan 20. Comp. Reg Jan 25.
- Sanders, Royal Parade, Blackheath, Dealer in Berlin Wools. Jan 2. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Shaw, John, Bradford, York, Worsted Spinner. Dec 28. Asst. Reg Jan 24.
- Sheraton, Anthony Thatcher, & Robt Fredk Spacks, Lpool, Cotton Spinner. Jan 15. Asst. Reg Jan 27.
- Smith, Wm, & John Smith, Leicester, Lamb's Wool Spinners. Jan 15. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Smith, Alfred John & Charles Bowell, Banbury, Oxford, Soda Water and Lemonade Makers. Jan 18. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Tolano, Abraham, Randolph-road, Kilburn, Merchant. Jan 13. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Verrall, Ann, Stratford, Essex, School Proprietrix. Jan 23. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Volley, Wm, King-st, Snow-hill, Druggist. Jan 16. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
- Walsh, John, Manchester, Comm Agent. Jan 21. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Warburton, George, Rusholme, Manch, Grocer. Jan 22. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
- Warter, Hy, New City-chambers, Bishopsgate-st, Merchant. Jan 17. Asst. Reg Jan 28.
- Warwick, Ann, Colehill, Warwick, Licensed Victualler. Jan 20. Comp. Reg Jan 25.
- Watson, John, South Stockton, York, Roper. Jan 22. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Weston, Hy Williams, New Kent-road, Accountant. Jan 17. Comp. Reg Jan 27.
- Wheeler, Rev Geo Valentine, Whittington, Derby. Jan 33. Comp. Reg Jan 24.
- Wood, Wm, Bridge Wharf, Caledonian-rd, Lime and Coal Merchant. Dec 31. Comp. Reg Jan 28.
- Wright, John, Brighton, Sussex, Fishmonger. Jan 23. Asst. Reg Jan 25.

Bankrupts

FRIDAY, Jan. 24, 1868.

To Surrender in London.

- Anderson, Andrew John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Jan 20 (for pau). Roche Feb 5 at 12. Drake, Basinghall-st.
- Andrews, Thos Wm, Cloth-fair, West Smithfield, Licensed Victualler. Pet Jan 20. Feb 17 at 11. Doble, Basinghall-st.
- Ashdown, John Lamb, Charlton, Kent, Beershop Keeper. Pet Jan 21. Roche Feb 5 at 12. Marshall, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
- Bannister, Fredk, Wimbledon, Corn Merchant. Pet Jan 20. Roche Feb 5 at 12. Hewitt, Nicholas-lane.
- Barker, John, Gt Yarmouth, Norfolk, Ship Joiner. Pet Jan 20. Pepys Feb 6 at 12. Fulford, Serle-st, Lincoln's-inn.
- Barnett, Richd & Gideon Israel, Licadilly, Money Agent. Pet Jan 21. Roche Feb 5 at 1. Lewis, Gt Marlborough-st.
- Beecroft, John Clarke, Gt Yarmouth, Norfolk, Pastrycook. Pet Jan 9. Feb 17 at 11. Chidley, Old Jewry.
- Beath, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Jan 16 (for pau). Pepys Feb 5 at 2. Doble, Basinghall-st.
- Bennet, Wm Heath, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Jan 20 (for pau). Pepys Feb 6 at 2. Pittman, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-st.
- Brown, Alfred John, Wick-rd, Hackney, Hay Dealer. Pet Jan 21. Pepys Feb 6 at 1. Nind, Basinghall-st.
- Brown, Robt, Deal, Kent, Shipping Agent. Pet Jan 24. Murray Feb 3 at 1. Lewis & Co, Old Jewry.
- Burton, Robt Ezra, New Bond-st, no occupation. Pet Jan 21. Pepys Feb 6 at 1. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
- Caico, Augustus Fredk, Davies-st, Berkeley-sq, Journeyman Cook. Pet Jan 21. Murray Feb 10 at 11. Nind, Basinghall-st.
- Craddock, Ernest Arthur, Leanington Priory, out of business. Pet Jan 21 (for pau). Roche Feb 19 at 11. Parry, Birm.
- Cranch, Wm Graham, Camberwell New-rd, Butcher. Pet Jan 20. Roche Feb 5 at 1. Fisher, Poultry.
- Curwen, Wm Fredk, Munten-st, Hammersmith, Licensed Victualler. Pet Jan 20. Pepys Feb 6 at 1. Jones, Serle-st, Lincoln's-inn.
- Dobbin, John, Wood-st, Cheapside, Agent. Pet Jan 16. Feb 12 at 12. Doble, Basinghall-st.
- Dodds, Walter Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Jan 20 (for pau). Murray Feb 10 at 11. Drake, Basinghall-st.
- Evennett, Wm Hy, Southgate, Grocer. Pet Jan 15. Murray Feb 3 at 11. Room, Bishopsgate-st Without.
- Field, Thos, Sutton-st, Soho-sq, Stay Maker. Pet Jan 30. Feb 17 at 11. Briant, Winchester-house, Old Broad-st.
- Gaved, David, & Wm Hy Rackett, Penge, Builders. Pet Jan 21. Roche Feb 5 at 1. Duffield & Bruty, Tottenham-yard.
- Hannah, Alex, & Wm Patterson, New North-rd, Grocers. Pet Jan 6. Feb 5 at 1. Lewis & Co, Old Jewry.
- Harcum, Fredk Wm, Albert-st, Kennington-park-rd, Engineer. Pet Jan 20. Feb 17 at 11. Hudson & Co, Backersbury.
- Hayward, Geo Hawkhurst, Kent, Plumber. Pet Jan 20. Pepys Feb 4 at 1. Leo, St Paul's Churchyard.
- Jennings, Richd Wm, Liverpool-st, Gasfitter. Pet Jan 18. Pepys Feb 4 at 1. Steadman, London-wall.
- Kingston, Chas, Newton, Cambridge, Farmer. Pet Jan 20. Feb 17 at 12. Freeman, Gutter-lane.
- May, Hy Drew, Gt Dover-st, Comm Agent. Pet Jan 21. Pepys Feb 6 at 1. Daniels & Co, Fore-st.
- Mendel, Saml, Mincing-lane, Merchant. Pet Jan 18. Feb 12 at 2. Walter, King-st, Cheapside.
- Needham, Thos Richd, Prisoner for Debt, Oakham. Adj Jan 17. Pepys Feb 6 at 2.
- Penfold, Hy Cullen, Windsor-st, Putney, Bottled Beer Merchant. Pet Jan 15. Feb 12 at 2. Archer, Finsbury-pl South,

Potter, Fred Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Jan 18 (for pau).
 Pepps, Feb 6 at 12. Pope, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.
 Sawyer, Hy, Mansfield-pl, Kentish-town, out of business. Pet Jan 21.
 Pepps, Feb 6 at 1. Howell, Cheapside.
 Sheild, Hy, Northampton, Solicitor. Pet Jan 17. Feb 12 at 1. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Turland, Chas, Barnet-common, Hertford, Builder. Pet Jan 22. Feb 17 at 1. Earle, Bedford-row.
 Webb, John, Prisoner for Debt, Taunton. Adj Jan 18. Feb 17 at 12. Whitmarsh, Wm Walter, Aldermanbury, Agent. Pet Jan 17. Feb 12 at 1. Buchanan, Basinghall-st.
 Winer, Alex, Pearson-st, Kingsland-rd, Milliner. Pet Jan 20. Roche. Feb 5 at 12. Woolf, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-st.
 Worsfold, Richd Benj, King-st, Hammersmith, Pork Butcher. Pet Jan 18. Feb 12 at 2. Long, Pitfield-st, Hoxton.
 Wyman, Ambrose, Sandgate, Kent, Baker. Pet Jan 20. Roche. Feb 5 at 1. Bower & Cotton, Chancery-lane.
 To Surrender in the Country.
 Abbot, John, Newton Heath, Manch, Joiner. Pet Jan 21. Harris. Manch, Feb 4 at 11. Jones, Manch.
 John, Carter, Prisoner for Debt, Walton. Adj Jan 17. Lpool. Feb 13 at 11. Turner, Lpool.
 Armstrong, Wm, South Shields, Durham, Steam Tug Owner. Pet Jan 20. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Feb 7 at 12. Wawn & Purvis, South Shields.
 Ashforth, John, Doncaster, York, Painter. Pet Jan 22. Leeds, Feb 5 at 12. Fernald, Sheffield.
 Barratt, Thos, Exeter, Licensed Victualler. Pet Jan 23. Daw. Exeter. Feb 5 at 11. Flood, Exeter.
 Blake, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Dec 17. Twedall. Oldham, Jan 29 at 12.
 Blunden, Geo, Melcombe Regis, Dorset, Draper's Assistant. Pet Jan 9. Andrews. Weymouth, Feb 7 at 11. Tizard, Weymouth.
 Brokenbrow, Jas, Bristol, Fish Salesman. Pet Jan 21. Harley. Bristol. Feb 7 at 12. Benson.
 Broughton, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Jan 16. Marshall. Leeds, Feb 3 at 12.
 Broughton, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Jan 16. Marshall. Leeds, Feb 3 at 12.
 Broughton, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Jan 16. Marshall. Leeds, Feb 3 at 12.
 Budden, Isaac Randall, Carmarthen, Baker. Pet Jan 15. Wilde. Bristol. Feb 7 at 11. Abbot & Leonard, Bristol.
 Bull, Fredk, Northampton, Beerseller. Pet Jan 22. Dennis. Northampton, Feb 8 at 10. White, Northampton.
 Challenger, Geo, Woolcott-ter, Redland. Pet Jan 22. Harley. Bristol. Feb 21 at 12. Clifton.
 Chamberlain, Richd, Burslem, Stafford, Flint Grinder. Pet Jan 21. Hill. Birm, Feb 5 at 12. Walker, Burslem.
 Chapman, John, West Bromwich, Stafford, Ale Merchant. Pet Jan 22. Hill. Birm, Feb 5 at 12. Reece & Harris, Birm.
 Clayton, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, Cardiff. Adj Jan 15. Russell. Merthyr Tydfil, Feb 4 at 12. Simmons, Merthyr Tydfil.
 Croke, Thos Bayliss, Upper Weedon, Northampton, Agent. Pet Jan 20. Willoughby. Daventry, Feb 5 at 10. Roche, Daventry.
 Colley, Hy, Kingston-upon-Hull, Journeyman Carpenter. Pet Jan 21. Phillips. Kingston-upon-Hull, Feb 4 at 12. Mackrill, Barton-on-Umber.
 Croot, Wm, Swansea, Glamorgan, Licensed Victualler. Pet Jan 22. Morris. Swansea, Feb 5 at 2. Morris, Swansea.
 Cunningham, Hy, Exton, Rutland, Game Keeper. Pet Jan 21. Shield. Oakham, Feb 6 at 3. Law, Stamford.
 Darlington, Geo Chas, Cirencester, Gloucester, Tobaccoconist. Pet Jan 9. Anderson. Cirencester, Feb 7 at 11. Lovett, Cricklade.
 Evans, Thos, Mancho, Warehouseman. Pet Jan 14. Kay, Manch, Feb 11 at 9.30. Gardner, Manch.
 Fiechett, Joshua, Manch, Plumber. Pet Jan 20. Kay. Manch, Feb 11 at 9.30. Gilder, Manch.
 Fletcher, John, Codnor, Derby, Miller. Pet Jan 16. Hubbersty. Alfreton, Feb 1 at 1.45. Smith, Derby.
 Frearson, John, Birm, out of business. Pet Jan 17 (for pau). Guest. Birm, Feb 21 at 10.
 Frost, Joseph, Enderley, Leicester, Farm Labourer. Pet Jan 20. Ingram. Leicester, Feb 22 at 10. Owston, Leicester.
 Gledhill, Joseph, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Jan 15. Lpool. Feb 7 at 11.
 Goddall, Geo, Hereford, Bootmaker. Pet Jan 22. Reynolds. Hereford, Feb 5 at 10. Garrod, Hereford.
 Guy, Geo, Birm, Salesman. Pet Jan 21. Guest. Birm, Feb 21 at 10. Duke, Birm.
 Haigh, Darius, Leeds, Comm Agent. Pet Jan 22. Marshall. Leeds. Feb 3 at 12. Harle, Leeds.
 Hall, Peter, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Dec 17. Holden. Bolton, Feb 5 at 10. Ramwell, Bolton.
 Hanley, Geo, Everingham, York, Wheelwright. Pet Jan 20. Powell. Pocklington, Feb 4 at 12. Silburn, Pocklington.
 Herwille, Edwd, Thurgoland, York. Pet Jan 22. Wake. Sheffield, Feb 5 at 1. Binney & Son, Sheffield.
 Hickling, Mundy, Southport, Nottingham, Fishmonger. Pet Jan 30. Newton. Newark, Feb 5 at 12. Ashley, Newark.
 Hobbs, Jas, Prestonville, nr Brighton, Sussex, Hatter's Assistant. Pet Jan 20. Evershed. Brighton, Feb 8 at 11. Holtham, Brighton.
 Houlden, Martin, Radwin, nr Leeds, Shoemaker. Pet Jan 20. Carr. Oley, Feb 8 at 11. Hartley, Oley.
 Ingham, Jas, Ashton-in-Mackerfield, Lancaster, Draper's Assistant. Pet Jan 21. Lpool, Feb 7 at 12. Evans & Co, Lpool.
 Jenkins, Eliz, Swansea, Glamorgan, Licensed Victualler. Pet Jan 22. Morris. Swansea, Feb 5 at 2. Morris, Swansea.
 John, Lewis, Pembroke Dock, Pembroke, Labourer. Pet Jan 28. Lanning. Pembroke, Feb 8 at 9. Parry, Pembroke Dock.
 Jordan, Wm, Netherton, Worcester, Gracer. Pet Jan 20. Tudor. Birm, Feb 7 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
 Kennedy, David, Prisoner for Debt, Cardiff. Adj Jan 15. Russell. Merthyr Tydfil, Feb 4 at 11.
 Latham, Jas, King's-hill, Stafford, Blacksmith. Pet Jan 20. Walsall. Feb 12 at 12. Sheldon, Wednesbury.
 Lavater, Joseph, Worcester, Dealer in Pictures. Pet Jan 20. Crisp. Worcester, Feb 4 at 11. Trece, Worcester.

Lee, Fras, Woburn Sands, Buckingham, Licensed Victualler. Pet Jan 21. Parrott. Newport Pagnell, Feb 12 at 4. Conquest & Stimson, Bedford.
 Lloyd, Llewelyn, Beckbury, Salep, out of business. Pet Jan 22. Hill. Birm, Feb 5 at 12. Phillips, Shiffhall.
 Macrae, Alex, Lpool, Draper. Pet Jan 18. Lpool, Feb 12 at 11. Best, Lpool.
 Macrae, Colin, Lpool, Draper. Pet Jan 18. Lpool, Feb 12 at 11. Best, Lpool.
 Maxwell, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Manch. Adj Jan 14. Hulton. Salford, Feb 8 at 9.30.
 McLoughlin, Frna Patrick, Prisoner for Debt, Manch. Adj Jan 14. Hulton. Salford, Feb 8 at 9.30.
 McDonald, John Andrew, Lpool, out of business. Pet Jan 22. Lpool, March 10 at 12. Evans & Co, Lpool.
 Mitchell, Hy Edwd, Brighton, Sussex, Saw Maker. Pet Jan 20. Evershed. Brighton, Feb 8 at 11. Lamb, Brighton.
 Nixon, Saml, Monks Coppenthal, Chester, Boot Manufacturer. Pet Jan 20. Brighthelm, Crewe, Feb 20 at 11. Cook, Crewe.
 Oppy, Christopher, Long Down, Cornwall, Blacksmith. Pet Jan 21. Tilly. Falmouth, Feb 6 at 11. Holloway, Redruth.
 Pain, Robt, Newchurch, Isle of Wight, Market Gardener. Pet Jan 18. Blake. Newport, Feb 5 at 11. Beckingsale, Newport.
 Penn, Richd Morse, Blakeney, Gloucester, Carpenter. Pet Jan 21. Burrop. Newnham, Feb 7 at 12.
 Pierce, Chas, Oxtou, Chester, Coal Merchant. Pet Jan 20. Wason. Birkenhead, Feb 7 at 2. Anderson, Birkenhead.
 Richards, John Allen, Oswestry, Salop, Butcher. Pet Jan 20. Croxon. Oswestry, Feb 15 at 11. Hughes, Oswestry.
 Richards, John, Newthorpe, Nottingham, Grocer. Pet Jan 21. Patchitt. Nottingham, Feb 5 at 10.30. Smith, Derby.
 Sanders, John, Bradley, Derby, Cordwainer. Pet Jan 20. Hubbersty. Ashborne, Feb 8 at 12. Smith, Derby.
 Senior, Joseph, Doncaster, York, Licensed Victualler. Pet Jan 18. Shirley. Doncaster, Feb 7 at 12. Unwin, Sheffield.
 Simpson, Geo, Stamford, Lincoln, Painter. Pet Jan 15. Sheild. Stamford, Feb 3 at 11. Law, Stamford.
 Smith, Luke, Sheffield, Filesmith. Pet Jan 22. Wake. Sheffield, Feb 5 at 1. Binney & Son, Sheffield.
 Spencer, Chas, Prisoner for Debt, Warwick. Adj Jan 11 (for pau). Baxter. Atherstone, Feb 4 at 10.
 Staal, Thos, Abbey Holme, Cumberland, Innkeeper. Pet Jan 20. Hodgson. Wigton, Feb 5 at 11.30. Wannop, Carlisle.
 Stone, John Benj, Brighton, Sussex, Painter. Pet Jan 21. Evershed. Brighton, Feb 10 at 11. Rumanaces, Brighton.
 Sykes, Wm, Selby, York, Innkeeper. Pet Jan 22. Nowstead. Selby, Feb 11 at 10. Banfock, Selby.
 Symonds, Cotten, Birkenhead, Chester, Secretary. Pet Jan 20. Wason. Birkenhead, Feb 7 at 2. Anderson, Birkenhead.
 Toms, Eras, Camelford, Cornwall, Labourer. Pet Jan 16. Hawker. Camelford, Feb 14 at 11. Male, Camelford.
 Warren, Chas, Torquay, Devon, Builder. Pet Jan 9. Exeter, Feb 6 at 11. Fallows, Birm.
 Welch, Jas, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, Fiahmonger. Pet Jan 20. Newton. Newark, Feb 5 at 12. Ashley, Newark-upon-Trent.
 Williams, Thos, sen, Barnstable, Devon, Grocer. Pet Jan 18. Exeter, Feb 5 at 12. Thorne, Barnstable.
 Winter, John, Prisoner for Debt, Taunton. Adj Jan 18. Wilde. Bristol, Feb 5 at 11.
 Witherspoon, Wm, Lpool, Cemm Merchant. Pet Jan 20. Lpool, Feb 7 at 11. Tyrer, Lpool.
 Woods, John Edwd, Dinder, nr Wells, out of business. Pet Jan 21. Wilde. Bristol, Feb 12 at 1. Chidley, Ironmonger-lane.
 Woodward, John, Halifax, out of business. Pet Jan 20. Rankin. Halifax, Feb 7 at 10. Storey, Halifax.
 Yates, Job, Newtown Heath, out of business. Pet Jan 21. Kay. Manch, Feb 11 at 9.30.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 1868.

To Surrender in London.

Alder, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Jan 23 (for pau). Pepps. Feb 13 at 11. Nind, Basinghall-st.
 Amies, Wm Pearce, Clement's-rd, Bermondsey, out of business. Pet Jan 25. Feb 10 at 1. Daniels & Co, Fore-st.
 Bayliss, Wm Podmore, Waterloo, Southampton, out of business. Pet Jan 25. Murray. Feb 19 at 12. Crosley & Burn, Birchin-lane.
 Child, Geo, Heckerling, Norfolk, Farmer. Pet Jan 21. Feb 17 at 12. Lydall, Southampton-bldgs, Chancery-lane.
 Cowan, Domestius, London-st, Shipbroker. Pet Jan 23. Murray. Feb 10 at 12. Dubois & Maynard, Church-passag, Gresham-st.
 Craig, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Jan 15 (for pau). Feb 12 at 11. Wells, Basinghall-st.
 Davis, Wm, Lousanne-ter, Cemetery-road, Peckham, out of business. Pet Jan 23. Murray. Feb 10 at 12. Davis, Harp-lane.
 Flood, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Jan 21. Roche. Feb 19 at 11.
 Hawkins, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj Jan 20. Pepps. Feb 13 at 11.
 Herriock, Edw, Myddletten-st, Clerkenwell, Clock Maker. Pet Jan 23. Feb 17 at 1. Marshall, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Herace, Fredk, Old Kent-rd, Carpenter. Pet Jan 23. Pepps. Feb 13 at 11. Moss, Stones'-end, Southwark.
 Horsey, Eli, Eastside Jamaica-pl, Limehouse, Baker. Pet Jan 23. Feb 17 at 1. Wyatt, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.
 Jessop, Joshua, Upper North-st, Poplar, Coal Dealer. Pet Jan 24. Pepps. Feb 13 at 12. Keene & Marsland, Lower Thames-st.
 Jukes, Geo Weston, Prisoner for Debt, Ipswich. Adj Jan 17. Feb 17 at 2.
 Kensit, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Jan 21. Roche. Feb 19 at 11.
 Kiallmark, Geo Wm Bryant, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Jan 23. Murray. Feb 10 at 1. Williams, Alfred-pl, Bedford sq.
 Lenak, Jas, St Martin's-lane, Licensed Victualler. Pet Jan 23. Pepps. Feb 13 at 11. Flavell, Bedford-row.
 Luxford, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Jan 18. Pepps. Feb 13 at 1.
 Mitchell, John, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj Jan 20. Feb 17 at 2.

Morgan, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Jan 21 (for pan). Brougham. Feb 17 at 12. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
 Ploverman, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Jan 18. Pepys. Feb 13 at 2.
 Poole, Wm Hy, Hugh-st, West Pimlico, Clerk. Pet Jan 24. Pepys. Feb 13 at 11. Smith, Denbigh-st.
 Reardon, Danl, Cranbourne-st, Leicester-sq, Milliner. Pet Jan 24. Murray. Feb 10 at 12. Peverley, Gresham-bridges, Basinghall-st.
 Reed, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Jan 24 (for pan). Murray. Feb 19 at 12. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
 Rowden, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Jan 21. Roche. Feb 19 at 11.
 Scholtz Le Bert, Geo, Longfellow-rd, Mile-end-rd, out of employment. Pet Jan 22. Murray. Feb 10 at 12. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
 Shepherd, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Jan 12. Roche. Feb 19 at 11.
 Sheward, Ley, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Jan 18. Pepys. Feb 13 at 1.
 Springhett, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Jan 18. Pepys. Feb 13 at 1.
 Sumner, Robt, Chislehurst, Pet, Saddle Maker. Pet Jan 23. Murray. Feb 10 at 12. Marshall, Lincoln's-inn-hills.
 Wells, Joseph John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Jan 23 (for pan). Brougham. Feb 17 at 1. Drake, Basinghall-st.
 Whitfield, Geo Hungerford, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Jan 21. Roche. Feb 19 at 12.
 Witchellow, Wm, Mile End-rd, Medical Herbalist. Pet Jan 24. Feb 17 at 2. Watson, Coleman-st.
 Young, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj Jan 20. Roche. Feb 19 at 11.

To Surrender in the Country.

Blake, Hy, & Fredk Blake, Birm, Wine Merchants, Pet Jan 24. Tudor. Birm, Feb 7 at 12. Parry, Birm.
 Blenerhassett, Ellen Margaret Phayre, St Asaph, Flint, Spinster. Pet Jan 23. Sisson. Rhyl, Feb 11 at 11. Williams, Rhyl.
 Bramwell, Eliza Ann, Denbigh, Victualler. Pet Jan 21. Edwards. Denbigh, Feb 7 at 12. Louis, Ruthin.
 Bridge, Joseph, Bradford, York, Agent. Adj Jan 16. Leeds, Feb 10 at 11.
 Campion, John, Hollym, York, Grocer. Pet Jan 25. Iveson. Heden. Feb 10 at 11. Pettingell & Ayre.
 Chambers, Wm, Selby, York, Nail Maker. Pet Jan 24. Newstead. Selby, Feb 11 at 12. Harle, Leeds.
 Collard, John, Hunter's Forstall, Kent, Agent. Pet Jan 20. Callaway. Canterbury. Feb 5 at 12. De Lasant, Canterbury.
 Davis, John, Scarborough, York, Fish Salesman. Pet Jan 25. Leeds. Feb 10 at 11. Simpson, Leeds.
 Davies, Ebenezer, Albertillery, Monmouth, Grocer. Pet Jan 23. Shepard. Tredegar, Feb 18 at 11. Jones, Abergavenny.
 Duncan, Saml Hy, Kingston-upon-Hull, Grocer. Pet Jan 14. Kingston-upon-Hull, Feb 12 at 12. Summers, Hull.
 Edwards, Geo, Bristol, Commercial Traveller. Pet Jan 25. Wilde. Bristol, Feb 8 at 11. Beckingham, Bristol.
 Fell, Hy, North Shields, Northumberland, Ship Owner. Adj Jan 17. Gibson. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb 7 at 12. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Fitzroy, Chas Augustus, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Jan 16. Leeds, Feb 10 at 11.
 Foster, Saml, Wednesbury, Stafford, out of employment. Pet Jan 23. Tudor. Birm, Feb 7 at 12. Bayley, Wednesbury.
 Gibbons, Emily, Millfield Furnaces, nr Bilston, Stafford, Iron Dealer. Pet Jan 21. Tudor. Birm, Feb 14 at 12. Allen, Birm.
 Gleadall, Thos, Castleford, York, out of business, Pet Jan 24. Newstead. Selby, Feb 11 at 12. Harle, Leeds.
 Greaves, John, Harrogate, York, Ale Dealer. Pet Jan 22. Gill, Knaresborough, Feb 12 at 10. Richardson, Harrogate.
 Hallas, Thos, Halifax, York, Coal Merchant. Adj Jan 16. Leeds, Feb 10 at 11.
 Halliday, Benj Williamson, Leeds, out of business. Pet Jan 23. Leeds, Feb 10 at 11. Chester, Hull.
 Hamill, Geo, Haddenham, Cambridge, Engineer. Pet Jan 23. Hall. Ely, Feb 6 at 11. Cross, Ely.
 Hammerton, Joseph, Barnsley, York, Tailor. Pet Jan 20. Shepherd. Barnsley, Feb 8 at 11. Hamer, Barnsley.
 Hendry, Wm, Colchester, Essex, Baker. Pet Jan 21. Barnes. Colchester, Feb 15 at 11. Goody, Colchester.
 Hesketh, Thos, Manch, Builder. Pet Jan 24. Maerac. Manch, Feb 7 at 12. Sutton & Elliot, Manch.
 Hill, Wm, Brown Edge, Lancaster, Innkeeper. Pet Jan 25. Ansdell. St Helen's, Feb 11 at 11. Beasley, St Helen's.
 Hill, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Innkeeper. Pet Jan 22. Clayton. Newcastle, Feb 11 at 10. Johnston, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Hough, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Dec 17. Holden. Bolton, Feb 12 at 10. Ramwell, Bolton.
 Hulbert, Hy Wm, Cirencester, Gloucester, Plumber. Pet Jan 21. Anderson. Cirencester, Feb 7 at 12. Mullins & Co, Cirencester.
 Jones, Wm, Rhyl, Flint, Ironmonger. Pet Jan 21. Lpool, Feb 13 at 12. Best, Lpool.
 Kirby, Richd, Sunderland, Durham, Ship Owner. Pet Jan 23. Gibson. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb 11 at 12. Hoyle & Co, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Kirk, Wilson, Chesterfield, Derby, Butcher. Pet Jan 21. Wake. Chesterfield, Feb 10 at 11. Gee, Chesterfield.
 Leeland, Robt, Cambridge, Bailiff. Pet Jan 23. Eaden. Cambridge, Feb 6 at 1. Whitehead, Cambridge.
 Lowe, Richd, Birm, Jeweller. Pet Jan 25. Hill. Birm, Feb 12 at 12. Parry, Birm.
 Machen, Septimus, Sheffield, Spring Knife Manufacturer. Pet Jan 23. Wake. Sheffield, Feb 12 at 1. Dyson, Sheffield.
 Martin, Thos, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, Labourer. Pet Jan 20. Walker. Dudley, Feb 7 at 12. Lowe, Dudley.
 Milner, Abraham, Dewsbury, York, Wool Merchant. Adj Jan 16. Leeds, Feb 10 at 11.
 Nathan, Isaac, & Saml Levy, Swansea, Glamorgan, Outfitters. Pet Jan 13. Wilde. Bristol, Feb 7 at 11. Solomon, Gresham-st.
 Nightingale, Thos, Guisborough, York, Ale Merchant. Pet Jan 24. Perkins. Stokesley, Feb 11 at 12. Jackson, Stokesley.
 Painter, Hy, North Petherton, Somerset, Draper. Pet Jan 24. Exeter, Feb 7 at 17. Carnlake & Barham, Bridgwater.

Porter, Jas, Kingston-upon-Hull, Greengrocer. Pet Jan 24. Kingston-upon-Hull, Feb 8 at 11. Summers, Hull.
 Rostron, Richd, Gt Bolton, Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturer. Pet Jan 25. Holden. Bolton, Feb 13 at 10. Gordon, Bolton.
 Shaw, Joseph, Doncaster, York, Pork Butcher. Pet Jan 25. Feb 19 at 11. Unwin, Sheffield.
 Stedart, Hy John, Child Okeford, Dorset, Tailor. Pet Jan 25. Johns. Blandford, Feb 15 at 3. Tanner, Wimbourne Minster.
 Taylor, Geo, Kidderminster, Worcester, Licensed Victualler. Pet Jan 25. Talbot. Kidderminster, Feb 13 at 11. Ballham, Kidderminster.
 Vaile, Wm, Birm, Builder. Pet Jan 24. Hill. Birm, Feb 12 at 12. Harrison, Birm.
 Walker, Thos, Hooknorton, Oxford, Surgeon. Pet Jan 23. Fortescue. Banbury, Feb 13 at 11. Pain, Banbury.
 Welborn, John, Kingston-upon-Hull, Waiter. Pet Jan 22. Leeds, Feb 12 at 12. Bell & Lenk, Hull.
 White, Eliz, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, Carter. Pet Jan 24. Newton. Newark, Feb 12 at 12. Ashley, Newark.
 White, Joseph, Northampton, Bootmaker. Pet Jan 23. Dennis. Northampton, Feb 8 at 10. Shield, Northampton.
 Whitewood, Chas, Easton, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Carrier. Pet Jan 23. Blake. Newport, Feb 15 at 11. Beckingsale, Newport.
 Williams, Wm Edwd, Prisoner for Debt, Bristol. Adj Jan 18. Guest. Birm, Feb 21 at 10.
 Williams, Wm Steven, Prisoner for Debt, Bodmin. Adj Jan 11. Exeter, Feb 11 at 11.
 Wiseman, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Jan 16. Bradford, Feb 7 at 9.15. Hutchinson, Bradford.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24, 1868.

Cook, Alvorough, Gt North-rd, Corn Dealer. Jan 21.
 Wilkinson, John, Stainland, York, Factory Hand. Jan 21.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 1868.

Baldrey, Geo, Chesterton, Cambridge, Farmer. Dec 20.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

37, LD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

SOLICITORS are invited to introduce, on behalf of their clients, Proposals for Loans on Freehold or Leasehold Property, Reversions, Life Interests, or other adequate securities.

Proposals may be made in the first instance according to the following form:—

PROPOSAL FOR LOAN ON MORTGAGES.

Date,.....
 Introduced by (state name and address of solicitor)
 Amount required £
 Time and mode of repayment (i.e., whether for a term certain, or by annual or other payments)
 Security (state shortly the particulars of security, and, if land or building, state the net annual income)
 State what Life Policy (if any) is proposed to be effected with the Gresham Office in connexion with the security.

By order of the Board,

F. ALLAN CURTIS, Actuary and Secretary.

CANDLES.—A hint to Purchasers.—Do not make sure that you know what price you are paying per pound for your Candles until you have stripped them and put them in the scale. Some Candles are right weight without the wrappers, some with moderately thick wrappers, some with very thick wrappers, and some are not nearly right weight with wrappers however thick. PRICE'S "GOLD MEDAL PALMITE," "SHERWOOD PALMITE," "BELMONT SPERM," and "BELMONT WAX," "BEST," "No. 2," "No. 3," and "BATTERSEA COMPOSITES," "PRICE'S PARAFFINE," and "BELMONTINE," and all the other candles of Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), are full weight without the wrappers.

CANDLES, GLYCERINE, AND SOAP.—A Gold Medal was awarded at the Paris Exhibition to Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited) for "Candles, Glycerine, and Soap"—the only one to any British exhibitor for these three things combined. The chief Candles of the Company are their "BELMONTINE" and "PRICE'S PARAFFINE" for those who must have the extreme transparency of pure Paraffine; their "GOLD MEDAL PALMITE" and "SHERWOOD PALMITE," for those who, while desiring candles of great beauty, require also steady brilliancy of light and freedom from smoke and smell; their good old-fashioned "BELMONT SPERM AND WAX," and "BEST," "No. 2," "No. 3," and "BATTERSEA" COMPOSITES for those who require only perfect burning without caring for transparency; and their "CHAMBER" Candles, hard, and of small diameter, to avoid the dripping of grease when carried.

Their new toilet soap, "PRICE'S SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE," contains half its weight of their distilled Glycerine, and should be the one toilet soap in use, especially in the winter, because of its admirable effects in preventing chapping of the hands and face. There ought also to be in every house one of the sealed bottles of their patent distilled Glycerine, known everywhere as "PRICE'S GLYCERINE," two or three drops of which, mixed with three or four times as much water, will in a day or two remove chapping and roughness of skin, whether of adults or children; and when this is effected, a single drop of the undiluted Glycerine applied once a day will prevent the recurrence of the chapping and roughness. Insist on having "Price's Glycerine" in the company's own sealed bottles, quantities of cheap impure Glycerine being now sold in the shops because of the low rate at which the dealers can buy it in comparison with Price's. All the good medical authorities abroad as well as at home order "PRICE'S" as the one only Glycerine to be used.

"PRICE'S NEW PATENT NIGHT LIGHTS," for burning in the wide glasses are believed to be the very best Night Lights made. "PRICE'S CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS" are known everywhere, and are excellent for burning without a glass.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE LAW UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

NOW GRANTS

WHOLE WORLD AND UNCONDITIONAL LIFE POLICIES

AT A SLIGHTLY INCREASED PREMIUM.

This description of Policy is simply an undertaking to pay the Sum Assured on the happening of the event on which it is payable without any condition whatever except the payment of the Annual Premium.

To Mortgagees the advantages of such a Policy cannot be over-estimated.

Members of the Legal Profession are invited to inspect this Form of Policy.

The conditions on ordinary Life Policies have been recently revised, giving the Assured the benefit of all advantages (especially as to travelling) offered by the most liberal offices.

LOANS GRANTED ON LIFE INTERESTS AND REVERSIONS WITH LIFE ASSURANCES.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses, &c., may be had on application to

FRANK MCGEDY,

Actuary and Secretary.

126, Chancery-lane.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th August, 1851.

Paid-up Capital £1,500,000; Reserved Fund, £411,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—WILLIAM SCOTT BINNEY, Esq.

James Blyth, Esq. Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
John Binny Key, Esq. James Walker, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq., Chief Manager.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The Union Bank of London.

The Corporation grant drafts and negotiate or collect bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue circular notes or the use of travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian securities, the safe custody of Indian Government paper, the receipt of interest, dividends, pay, pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable at ten days notice, and also for longer periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their office.

Office hours, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Threadneedle-street, London 1867.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862.

EVERY requisite under the above Act supplied on the shortest notice. THE BOOKS AND FORMS kept in stock for immediate use. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION speedily printed in the proper form for registration and distribution. SHARE CERTIFICATES engraved and printed. OFFICIAL SEALS designed and executed. No charge for sketches.

Companies Fee Stamps.

ASH & FLINT,

Stationers, Printers, Engravers, Registration Agents, &c., 49, Fleet street, London, E.C. (corner of Serjeants' Inn).

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

Established in 1833.—Capital, £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

BANKERS.

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co., and BANK OF ENGLAND.

BRANCHES in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
At 4 ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto.
At 3 ditto ditto 3 ditto ditto.

EXCEPTIONAL RATES for longer periods than twelve months, particulars of which may be obtained on application.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and foreign securities, in East India Stock and loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realised.

Every other description of banking business and money agency British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

SLACK'S FENDER AND FIRE-IRON WARE.

HOUSE is the MOST ECONOMICAL, consistent with good quality:—Iron Fenders, 3s. 6d.; Bronzed ditto, 8s. 6d., with standards; superior Drawing-room ditto, 14s. 6d. to 50s.; Fire Irons, 2s. 6d. to 20s. Patent Dish Covers, with handles to take off, 18s. set of six. Table Knives and Forks, 8s. per dozen. Roasting Jacks, complete, 7s. 6d. Tea-trays, 1s. 6d. set of three; elegant Papier Maché ditto, 25s. the set. Teapots, with plated knob, 5s. 6d.; Coal Scuttles, 2s. 6d. A set of Kitchen Utensils for cottage, £3. Slack's Cutlery has been celebrated for 50 years. Ivory Table Knives, 14s., 16s., and 18s. per dozen. White Bone Knives and Forks, 8s. 9d. and 12s.; Black Horn ditto, 8s. and 10s. All warranted.

As the limits of an advertisement will not allow of a detailed list, purchasers are requested to send for their Catalogue, with 350 drawings, and prices of Electro-Plate, Warranted Table Cutlery, Furnishing Ironmongery, &c. May be had gratis or post free. Every article marked in plain figures at the same low prices for which their establishment has been celebrated for nearly 50 years. Orders above £2 delivered carriage free per rail.

RICHARD & JOHN SLACK, 236, STRAND, LONDON,
Opposite Somerset House.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, No. 50, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

Invested Capital, £1,668,919.

Annual Income, £208,438.

Bonuses Declared, £1,451,157.

Claims Paid since the Establishment of the Office, £3,908,453.

President.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL GRAY.

The Profits (subject to a trifling deduction) are divided among the Insured.

Examples of Bonuses added to Policies issued by
THE PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

No. of Policy.	Date of Policy.	Annual Premium.	Sum Insured.	Amount with Bonus additions.
		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
4,718	1823	194 15 10	5,000	10,632 14 2
3,924	1821	165 4 2	5,000	10,164 19 0
4,937	1824	205 13 4	4,000	9,637 2 2
5,795	1825	157 1 8	5,000	9,253 5 10
2,627	1816	122 13 4	4,000	8,576 11 2
3,944	1821	49 15 10	1,000	2,498 7 6
758	1808	29 18 4	1,000	2,327 13 5

INSURANCES may be effected in any part of the kingdom by a letter addressed to "The Secretary," No. 50, Regent-street, London, W.

COMMISSION.—The usual Professional Commission of 10 per Cent. upon the First Premium, and 5 per Cent. upon Renewals, is allowed to Solicitors and others, and continued to be paid to the party introducing the Assurance.

WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.CHIEF OFFICE—37, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
BRANCH OFFICE—59, PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.MODERATE RATES OF Premiums—especially for young lives.
BONUSES have been declared in 1866, 1863, and 1866.

POLICIES made payable during life time.

INVALID AND SECOND-CLASS LIVES insured on a new principle.
ALFRED T. BOWSER, Manager.**ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

(Incorporated 1857.)

Issue of 10 per Cent. Preferential Capital.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the adjournment of the recent extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders until Tuesday, the 25th February, the allotment of the 10 per cent. Preferential Shares will not be made until after that date. The directors have therefore extended the time for receiving applications for those shares to MONDAY, February 24, up to and including which day applications on the proper forms and accompanied by a deposit of 10s. per share will be received by the bankers.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be had from the bankers, from the secretary, or of any respectable broker.

GEO. SAWARD,

Secretary and General Superintendent.

Offices, 12, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street Within,
London, January 27, 1868.

By Royal Command.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,

Respectfully directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use

STEEL PENS,

to the incomparable excellence of his productions, which for QUALITY of MATERIAL, EAST ACTION, and GREAT DURABILITY, will ensure universal preference.

THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, RETAIL, OF EVERY DEALER IN THE WORLD.

Wholesale at the Works, Graham-street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John-street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

LONDON GAZETTE (published by authority) and LONDON and COUNTRY ADVERTISEMENT OFFICE.
No. 119, CHANCERY LANE, FLEET STREET.**HENRY GREEN** (many years with the late George Reynell), Advertisement Agent, begs to direct the attention of the Legal Profession to the advantages of his long experience of upwards of twenty years, in the special insertion of all pro forma notices, &c., and hereby solicits their continued support.—N.B. One copy of advertisement only required, and the strictest care and promptitude assured. Parliamentary notices specially considered.**COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, No. 50, REGENT-STREET, and No. 14, CORNHILL, LONDON.**ESTABLISHED 1806.
CAPITAL, £700,000.

Returns paid to Insured, £287,223. Claims paid since the Establishment of the Office, £1,348,975.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.

Sir Richard D. King, Bart.

Sir G. E. Vesby Gregory, Bart.

Samuel Vessey, Esq.

Henry B. Churchill, Esq.

Richard Dawson, Esq.

The Rev. Humphrey W. Sibthorp.

Frederick Squire, Esq.

&c., &c., &c.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.—John A. Beaumont, Esq.

The Rates of Premium charged by the County Fire Office are upon the lowest scale consistent with security to the Insured.

All Losses are settled with promptitude and liberality.

When a Policy has existed Seven Years, a RETURN of 25 per cent. on one-fourth of the Premiums paid, is declared upon such Policies. The Return thus paid at the present time amount to £297,842.

The following Table contains the Names of some of the Policy Holders who have participated in these Returns:—

Policy No.	Name and Residence of Insured.	Bonus.
		£ s.
138,142	W. F. Riley, Esq.	464 1 9
156,308	Messrs. Broadwood, Golden-square	169 7 9
114,163	W. T. Copeland, Esq., New Bond-street	83 2 6
156,784	Major-General Vyse, Stoke-place, Slough	70 14 10
143,872	Peter Thompson, Esq., Fritch-street, Soho	63 9 1
99,218	Sir James J. Hamilton, Bart., Portman-square	63 0 0
139,634	John Amor, Esq., New Bond-street	56 14 0
69,699	Lady Jane Rodd, Wimpole-street	47 0 6
257,954	The Rt. Hon. Earl Howe, Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire	40 15 0
49,024	The Rev. C. Barter, Sarsden, Oxon	39 5 3
350,497	J. H. Hamilton, Esq. M.P., Abbotstown, Dublin	29 17 4
81,118	Edward Thornton, Esq., Princes-street, Hanover-square	28 14 6

CHARLES STEVENS, Secretary.

COMMISSION.—The usual Commission of 5 per cent. upon New Policies and Renewals, is allowed to Solicitors and other Professional Gentlemen introducing business to the County Fire Office.

COLONIAL INVESTMENTS.—THE CEYLON

COMPANY (LIMITED) are prepared to effect Investments on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, with or without their guarantee, as may be desired. For further particulars application to be made at the office of the Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London.

By order,

R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 per Cent. CEYLON COMPANY (LIMITED). Subscribed Capital, £750,000.

DIRECTORS.

LAWFORD AGLAND, Esq., Chairman.

Major General Henry Pelham Burn.

Harry George Gordon, Esq.

George Ireland, Esq.

Duncan James Kay, Esq.

Stephen F. Kennard, Esq.

P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.

Manager—C. J. BRAINE, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures on the following terms, viz.:—For one year at 5 per cent., for 3 years at 5½, and for 5 years and upwards at 6 per cent. per annum.

Applications for particulars to be made at the office of the Company Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London.

By order,

R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

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